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SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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VOL. LX NO. 13



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LETTERS

Language, Bolted & Otherwise

Sir:

I recall that last spring, W. T. RADIUS [April 14] lent Eisenhower Cicerò's advice to run ["Those whom Nature has endowed with the capacity for administering public affairs, should . . . enter the race . . ."]. Against his eloquent antagonist, however, the general could better use Cicerò's art than his counsel. We may, perhaps, excuse him as Shakespeare excused the speech of another army man seeking office:

*Consider this: he has been bred i' the wars
Since 'a could draw a sword, and is ill-
schooled.*

*In bolted language; meal and bran together
He throws without distinction.*

—*Coriolanus*, Act III, Scene 1

L. B. SMEDES

Oxford, England

Sir:

. . . I have just finished reading the texts of three Stevenson speeches, and should like to advise you Republicans to keep those speeches away from that fine and sincere man, General Eisenhower, or he too will see that we have a truly great man running on the Democratic ticket—and cast his vote for Stevenson.

JOANNA BUCK

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sir:

It is rapidly becoming apparent to the sensible voter that his choice between presidential nominees is narrowing between a demonstrated leader who has earned the free

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TIME
September 29, 1952

Volume LX
Number 13

TIME, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

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HEARING POWER!

Now, after exhaustive research, comes a truly great achievement in hearing aids — so far advanced, yet so basic, that it sets entirely new standards of efficiency and economy. It's the new AUDIVOX "70" with "Whisper Level" pick-up.

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TO HEAR BETTER — to hear clearer — try at no cost — no obligation the amazing new AUDIVOX "70" with 3 dimensional sound . . . you really owe this to yourself. For address of the AUDIVOX specialist nearest you, consult the classified telephone directory under "Hearing" and "Western Electric" or "Audivox".

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3 SPARTON MAKES 70% of its own functioning parts, so Sparton buyers can take trouble-free performance practically for granted. A simple adjustment converts your set to UHF. No outside attachments required.



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world's confidence on the front page and a brilliant orator whose phrases might best be relegated to the political cartoon section . . .

VIRGINIA VRANICAR

Hatboro, Pa.

Question & Answer

Sir:

In 1938 we in Wisconsin looked down our pristine noses, clicked our chaste tongues and said: "How could Hitler come to power in sober, intelligent Germany?"

... Today we bow our heads in shame and humiliation as we feel the eyes of the nation and hear: "How could McCarthy happen in 'sober, intelligent' Wisconsin?"

I wish I knew the answer.

GRACE M. BRUSH

Madison, Wis.

Sir:

The astounding victory of Joe McCarthy . . . comes at first as quite a shock . . .

The realization now comes to me that this is truly a damning of the present Administration for its unwillingness to rid our Government of subversives . . . The only right way to end "McCarthyism" is to vote for Eisenhower and rid the Government of those elements that have created a need for "McCarthyism."

FRANCIS W. PERRY

Duxbury, Mass.

Curious, If Not Accurate

Sir:

John Hersey's whimsical study [Sept. 8] of what has happened to the Yale class of 1936 doesn't surprise me in the least. Even back in 1936 they were a dispirited lot.

Mr. Hersey . . . dredges up a staggering variety of medians, averages, proportions, percentiles and per capititas about his class

The resulting potpourri suggests that his 529 classmates have been successful to an extent that is frightening.

Mr. Hersey's chauvinism for Yale '36 has . . . roused me to analyze the record of my own class, Harvard '36. What a difference! What a breath of unclean air!

Of the 900 members of the Harvard class of 1936, only 300 reported, 200 live incommunicado on Capri, and there never was any accounting for the remaining 400. Geographically, we have dispersed all over the country since graduation: Boston, East Boston, Melrose, Newton Center, Newton Falls. Whereas only one Eli went Communist, our entire class, as everyone knows, is Communist . . .

In business . . . 50% (the figure, if not average, is equitable) have never worked, and those who have tried haven't liked it . . .

Our class seems to have gotten around a bit more than our Yale cousins; 87% (the figure, if not median, is modest) have given up exercise entirely . . . 70% (the figure, if not average, is round) practice polygamy, the remainder dream about it . . .

The Harvard class of 1936 watches TV all the time. We buy no books, but 43% of us (the figure, if not accurate, is curious) snatch the comics from our children. Speaking of offspring, we have had 1,365 babies. Of these, 52% are children. Of the remaining offspring, who are not children, 90% plan to go to Yale.

JULIAN BACH JR.

New York City

Come, Come, Smith

Sir:

We Christians must welcome the just release meted out to us by Gilbert K. Smith in his well-reasoned defense [Sept. 8] of Jelke and his playboy and playgirl friends. How foolish of us to prefer an attitude to sex which is not in keeping with "sound economic activity in this cold, commercial

**"THEY
THOUGHT
I COULDN'T
LIVE"**



"Nearly two years ago I slipped off a roof where I was working . . . and landed on a railroad track 110 feet below.

"I was so badly smashed up nobody thought I could reach the hospital alive. Three crushed vertebrae, broken pelvis, both ankles crushed, left leg broken in two places, compound fractures of my jaw and left arm. And damage to my spinal cord which left me paralyzed from the waist down.

"Those doctors did a wonderful job. They saved my life. Later they operated and relieved much of my paralysis.

"Then they moved me to the Liberty Mutual Rehabilitation Center in Boston. Though I was one of the most serious cases they had ever seen, these people knew just what to do. I began with easy exercises. Soon I could use simple tools.

Finally I learned to walk all over again. Now I get around on these canes. I'm being taught at Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, and I can look forward to earning an independent living as a watchmaker or repairman."

That's the true story of a courageous young man named Paul Orva.

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I get all the sleep I need!"



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If you've been losing precious sleep at night, don't give up coffee. Just give up caffein—for it's the nerve-jangling caffeine in ordinary coffee that can keep you tossing and turning.

Make the wise move millions have made. Switch to New Extra-Rich Sanka Coffee. It's one of today's most flavorful coffees, and it's 97% caffeine-free—gives you all the goodness of fine coffee, yet can't keep you awake. Try it!

Products of General Foods

DELICIOUS IN
EITHER INSTANT
OR REGULAR FORM



NEW EXTRA-RICH

SANKA COFFEE

*It's delicious! It's 97% caffeine-free!
It lets you sleep!*

world." My only criticism of his otherwise pleasantly logical argument is that he appears to show signs of some of the narrowness which he so rightly discerns in us. Surely the dope peddler's vocation is just as commercially sound as the pimp's. The teenager has the money, the peddler can use the money; both parties are satisfied and one of them profits monetarily by the transaction. Come, come, Smith, let's have a little less intolerance, please.

(THE REV.) BRIAN WHITLOW
Gaspé Basin, Quebec

Sirens, Then & Now

Sir:

In regard to Karam Singh & Wife [TIME, Sept. 8], I noted with great pleasure that Theda Bara was exactly right in her portrayals of an Oriental siren.

LEO ABINGTON

Coushatta, La.



THEDA (1918) & KARAM SINGH'S WIFE

Talk & Action

Sir:

Having just returned from the Lund Conference of the World Council's Commission on Faith and Order, I read with a certain surprise the report in your Sept. 1 issue . . .

You quote one delegate as saying that not talk but history brings changes in the Church . . . Of the more than 100 denominations that have united during [this] century, most have acted since the Faith and Order movement . . . began its work in 1910 . . .

Incidentally, your editors ought to be aware that without the Faith and Order Movement there would be no World Council of Churches uniting . . . 160 denominations throughout the world . . . Public opinion growing out of "talk" brought it about.

HENRY SMITH LEIPER
Executive Secretary
Mission Council
Congregational Christian Churches
New York City

Release-Date Mixup

Sir:

In view of protests we have received from some segments of the press, I feel that I must call to your attention an item on the 1952 Department of Agriculture yearbook, *Insects*, which TIME ran in its issue dated Aug. 25, which appeared on newsstands Aug. 21 . . . ahead of the Department's release date.

We haven't yet found any release time that suits everybody. However, we try to be fair . . . and we assume that the press will be equally fair in respecting release dates.

R. L. WEBSTER
Director of Information
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

TIME apologizes to the Department of Agriculture for jumping the gun, and promises not to do it again.—ED.
Ambrosia & Indigestion

Sir:

Your report [Sept. 8] of Elliot Cohen's article in *Commentary* was ambrosia to one who has long looked for Uncle Sam to speak

Packard's
exclusive
ULTRAMATIC
DRIVE
excels all others
in smooth
performance,
safety and
dependability!



Packard
Ask The Man
Who Owns One

Feed your dog like this
Dash-fed champion!



Champion Lustigkeit's Kurt, beautifully conditioned winner of many Dachshund honors, poses for his handler, Doug McClain. Your dog, too, deserves Dash — to look and feel his best!

Dash
is fortified
with LIVER!



TIME, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

to the world in a more self-assured voice. Our intellectual heritage is a proud one, and Mr. Cohen's reassertion that we have a constructive contribution in the realm of ideas as well as in technology to offer the world is an encouraging sign of a possible reawakening of the more mature element of our intelligentsia . . .

HELEN S. HAWKINS

Sierra Madre, Calif.

Sir:

"The Free American Citizen, 1952" left a warm glow of intellectual satisfaction in the reader's mind, akin to the less esthetic satisfaction produced by a good steak dinner. However, after a little cogitation, this reader, at least, experienced slight mental indigestion.

I think that Mr. Cohen has overlooked the fact that Democracy Americana has not been achieved in spite of the wonderful talent of Americans for self-criticism, but because of it.

TERENCE NEALON

Carnegie, Pa.

Airlift Be Praised

Sir:

I read your article "Airlift for Allah" (Sept. 8) three times. What a thrill—to read of our big, bumbling State Department actually showing a little imagination. This is the kind of thing they ought to be doing every day in the year—instead of once a decade . . .

ROBERT S. ALVAREZ

Nashville, Tenn.

Sir:

All the money and propaganda poured into the Near East for the next 50 years couldn't achieve what was achieved in less than a week of "Operation Hajj."

FERRIS SAAD

Portsmouth, N. H.

Respectful Treatment

Sir:

HAVE READ WITH AMAZEMENT AND DISSEAV YOUR CURRENT ARTICLE [SEPT. 15] ON SENATOR IBÁÑEZ, PRESIDENT ELECT OF CHILE, WHICH I FIND IN EXECRABLE TASTE . . . COMMON DECENCY SHOULD DEMAND MORE RESPECTFUL TREATMENT OF A FUTURE PRESIDENT ELECTED IN A FREE AND FAIR ELECTION . . . THE GRATUITOUS ATTACK UPON A MAN RESPECTED EVEN BY HIS OPPONENTS WILL CALL DOWN UPON TIME THE . . . RESENTMENT OF A PROUD, VIGOROUS PEOPLE . . .

F. NIETO DEL RÍO
AMBASSADOR OF CHILE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

¶ TIME, which considers accuracy and good sense more important than amiability and euphemism, accurately reported that Chile's voters had given a plurality to ex-Dictator Ibáñez "in a free and fair contest."—ED.

Female Circumcision

Sir:

We males in this jungle camp are completely baffled. What, for pity sake, is "female circumcision" [TIME, Sept. 11]?

W. R. S. HENDERSON

Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, Canada

¶ A custom of ancient Egypt, still widely practiced among the primitive peoples of Africa and other parts of the world, female circumcision is performed by removing all or part of the external genitalia of girls. This is done—usually as a part of pre-puberty or pre-marital rites—for reasons varying from esthetics to the desire to reduce female sensuality.—ED.

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Railroad stations are so close to most offices that you step into a Pull-

man only minutes after you leave your desk. You start your trip relaxed.



You've got a big, wide, wonderful "world on wheels" at your command. You have no "pent-in" tensions or

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Look how a restful night in your big Pullman bed has set you off. You're rested. You're refreshed. And you're

relaxed—ready to take important business meetings in stride, all because you've traveled Pullman.

Your family takes your business trips in stride, too, when you Go Pullman. For it's a proven fact, you're as safe going Pullman as you are in your own home.

IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO **GO PULLMAN**
COMFORTABLE, CONVENIENT AND SAFE

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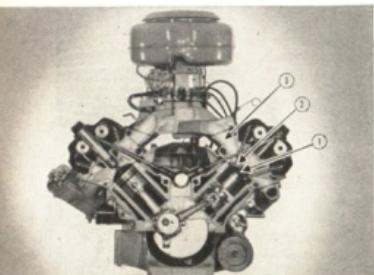
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HEART of new De Soto engine. Arrow No. 1 points to dome-shaped combustion chamber. This permits bigger, high-lift valves (No. 2). No. 3 is wide channel for fuel passage. Note absence of sharp bends that slow down "breathing." Like Chrysler Fire-Power, De Soto's Fire Dome loafes at normal speeds but has power reserve that owners really like!



FROM PLANES INTO CARS. Once only some airplanes and expensive, "custom-built" car engines had dome-shaped combustion chambers. Then Chrysler engineers worked out design and production methods that made it possible to bring them to you for the first time in quantity automobile production.

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WITH FRITZ REINER CONDUCTING

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THE WORLD'S TRUEST

THE WORLD'S FINEST

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Today, as when Enrico Caruso first sang into the horn 50 years ago, "the world's greatest artists are on Victor Records."

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RCA Victor, leader in the science of sound, today brings you "New Orthophonic Sound," with widest dynamic range.

Quality

Rigid inspections in every step of manufacture, plus a new anti-static compound, assure clear and noise-free surfaces.



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPUBLICANS

The Remarkable Tornado

In Washington last week the curtain rang down on a Sunday *Meet the Press* television show featuring the Republican vice presidential nominee, California's Senator Richard Nixon. After the show, Columnist Peter Edson, an old Washington hand who writes a column for the Newspaper Enterprise Association, approached Nixon. There had been a story "kicking around" ever since the Chicago convention, said Edson, to the effect that Nixon was getting financial assistance from a special fund set up by a group of wealthy Californians. Well, Nixon replied, the truth wasn't quite that way, but Edson could get all the facts if he cared to call up a lawyer named Dana Smith in Pasadena.

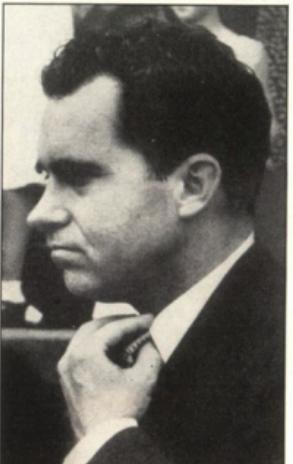
Next day Edson telephoned Lawyer Smith. He got his facts, wrote his story, and N.E.A. airmailed it to 800 clients for release on the following Thursday. Wrote Edson: "Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Richard M. Nixon has been receiving an extra expense allowance from between 50 and 100 well-to-do Southern California political angels ever since he entered the Senate in 1951. Over the past two years these contributions have amounted to approximately \$17,000."

"Millionaires' Club." Nobody got very excited about Edson's low-key account. Columnist Drew Pearson had been tipped on the same story and passed it up. But in Manhattan, on the same Thursday, the New Dealing *New York Post*, having come by the same story, broke out with high-key headlines: SECRET RICH MEN'S TRUST FUND KEEPS NIXON IN STYLE FAR BEYOND HIS SALARY. Tied to the headline was a *Post* "special" from Los Angeles, written by the *Post's* West Coast Correspondent Leo Katcher. For more than a month Katcher had been getting together a political series on Nixon for the Fair Dealing *Post*. Katcher, too, had interviewed Lawyer Smith about the trust fund, and Smith had talked to him freely. Katcher's "special" to the *Post* began: "The existence of a 'millionaires' club' devoted exclusively to the financial comfort of Senator Nixon, G.O.P. vice presidential candidate, was revealed today."

The *Post's* story began developing into a most remarkable political tornado. Press services picked it up and spread it across the U.S., where at first it got a treatment indicating editors were only mildly inter-

ested. In northern California, reporters interrupted Nixon's first big whistle-stop tour to ask if the fad existed. He said it did. In Washington, Chairman Stephen Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee promptly cried for Nixon's withdrawal as a candidate.

Sleepless on a Train. The story hit the Eisenhower campaign train as it made its way across the Midwest on Thursday



Wayne Miller—Life
G.O.P. CANDIDATE NIXON
A troubled trust.

evening. Correspondents got the first news of the Nixon fund when they picked up local newspapers in Nebraska. Almost instantly the words "Nixon" and "millionaires' club" zipped through the train. That night, Ike himself went to bed soon after his Omaha speech. But his advisers huddled anxiously through the night while correspondents listened to their discussions and badgered them for statements. With few facts at hand, many on the Eisenhower staff and most of the reporters adopted the framework set up by the *Post* and Democrat Mitchell; the discussion got down to an argument on the pros & cons of kicking Nixon off the ticket. Train correspondents reported the news that the *Post* story had thrown the Eisenhower train into a panic; by next morn-

ing the correspondents were typing out the sensational word that the matter of dropping Nixon was under consideration by Eisenhower's staff. With this, the story really began to pick up speed.

Just after 10 a.m. Ike issued a formal statement. He believed "Dick Nixon to be an honest man," and intended "to talk with him at the earliest time we can reach each other by telephone." But some of Ike's strategists, still in high panic, insisted that Nixon should be brought into Ike's presence for a personal accounting. Nebraska's Senator Fred Seaton, a close friend of both Eisenhower and Nixon, dropped off the Ike train at Auburn, Neb., to put through a telephone call to Nixon to ask what Nixon proposed to do. Should he break his campaign tour in the West and come to Ike with an explanation?

Nixon, talking from his train at Chico, Calif., objected strongly to any such pilgrimage of humiliation. He had a counterproposal: he would dictate a statement and Ike could issue it for him. Seaton flew back to join the Eisenhower staff in Kansas City's Muehlebach Hotel. After an hour's conference, Ike's advisers decided that Ike should preface his forthcoming evening speech—on corruption in government—with Dick Nixon's formal statement.

Single Standard. It was a unique moment in U.S. political history when the G.O.P. presidential candidate came to the microphones in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium and, in a clear, calm voice, read off the vice presidential candidate's explanation of his conduct. Said Nixon, through Ike: "Because of continued misrepresentation concerning disbursement of a fund which was collected and expended for legitimate political purposes, I have asked the trustee of this fund, Dana Smith of Pasadena, to make a full report to the public of this matter . . ." When Ike finished reading, he added: "Knowing Dick Nixon as I do, I believe that when the facts are known to all of us, they will show that Dick Nixon would not compromise with what is right. Both he and I believe in a single standard of morality in public life."

Facts were duly produced next day in Lawyer Smith's crowded Pasadena office. The fund was established, Smith explained, after Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950. It was closed up when Nixon was nominated for the vice presidency (a point which neither the New

York Post nor Columnist Edson had noted. Smith himself was the trustee who wrote the checks. "Some of the disbursements," he said, "came to me as direct bills for payment. And some came to me as statements of expense from Senator Nixon's office. The Senator never handled any of the money himself." But sometimes Nixon was personally reimbursed by check for expenses he had incurred—and accounted for.

In its two years of operation, said Smith, the fund took in \$18,235, paid out all of this, except \$66,13, on Nixon's political expenses. The major item: \$6,166.60 for stationery, printing and mimeographing, mostly for Nixon's newsletter to his constituents. Mailing lists and postage ("above the senatorial allowances") cost another \$2,390. For political travel Nixon drew \$3,430.78, mostly for trips between Washington and California for public appearances. For radio and TV time: \$2,017.79. All of the remaining \$4,163.70 was scrupulously accounted for, except for one item of \$204 for "miscellaneous"—and a \$2.25 error in bookkeeping. This was considerably at variance with the Post's implication that Nixon had used the money to buy a house and hire a housemaid.

Who's Who. Smith named 76 contributors to the fund and the amounts they had paid. The average contribution was around \$250. The biggest was \$1,000 by a retired Pasadena businessman. The names resembled a Who's Who of Southern California business, included Oilman Earl Gilmore, President P. G. Winnett of Bullock's department store, President Joe Crail of the Coast Federal Savings & Loan Association, Manufacturer K. T. Norris, Charles S. Howard, wealthy heir to an automobile fortune and socialite turfman, three members of the wealthy Los Angeles Rowan real estate family, and Civil Engineer Herbert Hoover Jr.

The group had banded together before Nixon's senatorial campaign. They were all ardent admirers of Nixon, the young Quaker Congressman, and wanted him to run for the Senate. They raised some \$25,000 for his campaign against Democrat Helen Gahagan Douglas.

"After he was elected," explained a fund member, "we wanted him to continue what we all looked on as a kind of California crusade for good government. Dick didn't have a dime of his own. So this fund was set up to cover his extraordinary expenses outside his office. Dick never got a nickel of it for personal use. And we were most careful to screen the contributors. We didn't want anybody contributing who might use the fact as a lever on Dick's voting."

Hound's Tooth. Meanwhile, Eisenhower's campaign train was still in turmoil. Later on the day that Smith produced his details, Eisenhower himself talked with reporters on his campaign train about the Nixon case. Ike posed for pictures driving an angry fist into his palm. His conversation was not for quotation, but his papers soon blossomed out with stories

that Ike would not run on the same ticket with Nixon unless Nixon came out of his trouble "clean as a hound's tooth." The tabloid New York Mirror reflected the indirect statements in a more direct headline: EXPLAIN OR QUIT, IKE TO NIXON.

In California, Dick Nixon caught the first heckling about the fund just as his train was about to leave Marysville. "Tell us about the \$16,000!" yelled a man on the fringe of the crowd. "Hold the train! Hold the train!" shouted Nixon. Then he launched into a reckless, belligerent counteroffensive, blaming the "smear" on the "Communists and the crooks in the Government," and declaring that Democratic Candidate John Sparkman has his wife on the Government payroll.

The counterattack left a bad taste, and Nixon soon toned it down to a rational explanation of what the fund was all about. Reporters circulating through

of pro-Eisenhower dailies, the Republican New York Herald Tribune. Then, when Nixon walked into the lobby of Portland's Benson Hotel, reporters confronted him with the stories that Ike might dump him. He snapped a "no comment" and disappeared into his room.

Sunday night a call came through from Ike Eisenhower, in St. Louis. He and Nixon talked for 20 minutes. At 1:15 a.m. Nixon announced to reporters that he would interrupt his swing through the Northwest, fly back to Los Angeles Monday, and make a nationwide radio & TV address.

"That means you are remaining on the ticket?" asked a reporter.

"Give me a little time on this," Nixon replied, and he retired to confer with his press aide. In a moment Nixon was back. "My answer to that question is that I have no further comment," said he. Obviously, the decision was up to Ike Eisenhower, and Ike had not yet made it.

Double Trouble. By this time some of those who had called for Nixon's resignation were beginning to cool. This week the New York Herald Tribune acknowledged that Nixon could be charged with no dishonesty, and left it up to Ike to decide about Nixon's future.

There was no doubt, as Nixon prepared to address the nation, that his political effectiveness, particularly as a candidate in a crusade against corruption in government, had been impaired by the furor over the fund. There was no doubt that he was in trouble because of two serious mistakes. The first was in allowing the fund to operate when there were other ways to cover his legitimate political expenses (e.g., through publicly reported political funds, by lecture fees, or by continuing his law practice). The second mistake was in keeping the fund secret. Few professional California GOPoliticos knew of the fund. Nixon erred grievously in not telling Ike—and the public—the whole story before the campaign began.

But Nixon would have been in far less trouble had he been allowed to make his own answers in his own way. Instead, Ike's jittery campaign staff compounded and magnified the problem out of all proportion.

Common Practices

The Democrats' delight at Nixon's discomfiture was prompt and predictable. Rhode Island's Senator Theodore Francis Green called on Nixon to name his contributors and tell how the money was spent. When Nixon did so, Vice-Presidential Nominee John Sparkman hinted darkly that Nixon's situation called for a congressional investigation. Candidate Adlai Stevenson said: "Condemnation without all the evidence, a practice all too familiar to us, would be wrong."

The reaction of Nixon's fellow Repub-

licans was prompt and predictable. His audiences the rest of the trip found that even visiting Democrats seemed sympathetic to Nixon, and were not especially outraged by the fund story. But by the time his train pulled into Portland, Ore. late Saturday, Nixon was tight-lipped and grey-faced. He was well able to handle his audiences, but he was hardly prepared for what was going on behind him.

His first bitter blow was the news that the Saturday morning papers across the nation—some of them pro-Eisenhower—were crying for his scalp before they had heard his case. (The editorials were run 2 to 1 against him.) Notable among the prematurely disillusioned was the dean

of Nobody has the power to fire a candidate once he is nominated by the national convention. If a candidate should resign during the campaign, he may be replaced either by a new convention, or (most likely at this stage) by nomination of his party's national committee.

* Nixon's official Senate salary is \$12,500 a year, his tax-free expense allowance is \$2,500; his allowance for running his capital office, approximately \$60,000.

licans in Congress threw some light on the Nixon fund. Congressman Oakley Hunter of California volunteered the information that his friends have set up an expense fund for him, and he has drawn \$4,000 since 1951. Ohio's Bob Taft told a reporter that there was "no reason why a Senator or Congressman should not accept gifts from constituents to help pay even personal expenses in Washington—and certainly those political and travel expenses which are not paid by the Government."

"The only possible criticism would arise," said Taft, "if these donors asked for or received legislative or other favors. I know that no such motives inspired the expense payments in the case of Dick Nixon. Those who contributed to the fund probably agreed 100% with his legislative position anyway."

Fees & Bonds. Vermont's respected George D. Aiken came closest to the basic fact of congressional finance when he observed that "many" Republicans and Democrats fall back on outside financial support of one kind or another to cover their expenses.

Some Congressmen draw fees from insurance agencies or law partnerships. Some, like New York's Herbert Lehman, California's Bill Knowland and Pennsylvania's Jim Duff, are independently wealthy and spend a great deal of their own money on political activity. A most lucrative and common practice is the delivery of speeches for fees. The Democrats' Estes Kefauver, Paul Douglas and Hubert Humphrey are all regulars on the speech circuit. The star of the circuit is Vice President Alben Barkley, who has for years drawn fees up to \$1,000 for each appearance. Barkley is a paid platform favorite for Israel bond-selling drives. Many Arabs think (mistakenly) that this fact has had an influence on U.S. policy in the Middle East. But not many Arabs vote in U.S. elections.

How It Started. The most obvious—and perhaps the most important—difference between Nixon's fund and other Congressmen's sources of outside income is that Nixon raised money by an unconventional method, whereas the outside incomes of other congressmen, though not necessarily more proper, have the sanction of time. A few decades ago, the Nixon fund would have been unlikely, because there would have been no reason for it. Before the decline of state political machines, expenses such as Nixon's (for speeches, mailing propaganda, etc.) were met out of party organization funds. But today in many states party organization does not work that way.

In California, Governor Earl Warren controls the Republican organization—and Warren is not much of a party organization man. He is reluctant to endorse or help other state candidates (and never did support Nixon in the 1950 senatorial campaign). Such polite anarchy creates an every-man-for-himself situation.

What Dana Smith says he did would not be open to the question of propriety if Dana Smith were a Republican Party

treasurer, mailing out the statements of and arranging speeches for all the party's spokesmen in his state. Smith, however, performed that function not for the whole party but for the Nixon faction. One reason for secrecy was that Nixon's people wanted to avoid a factional clash with the Warrenites, who work the same ground for campaign contributions. (Some, but not all, of Nixon's contributors also contribute to Warren's campaigns.)

In ethics or in plain propriety, Nixon's fund invites the same kind of scrutiny that should be turned on any public man who gets outside personal or political income. In such cases, the question: "Did this money influence him?" is always valid. But the validity of the question is one thing. The automatic assumption that a man is tainted because he uses political contributions to cover his political expenses is something else again.

candidate. In Iowa City a crowd of 5,000 (out of a population of 27,000) got caught in a chilly rain but stuck out the discomfort until Ike had finished his talk.

Look Ahead. Ike's formal speeches were going better, too, and for the same reason. At the end of his text in St. Paul, Minn., he looked out from the platform to the audience of 12,000 and said, simply and genuinely: "This kind of meeting is for me an inspiration. From you I gather strength and I gather determination to carry on the job I have laid for myself . . ." At Des Moines he said: "They [the Democrats] say we must have more & more government management of the people's affairs because the people are less & less able to manage their own affairs . . . The Democratic Party looks down at the people; the Republican Party looks ahead with the people."

For the National Federation of Wom-



Joe Scherschel—LIFE

WHISTLE-STOPPER EISENHOWER
Overnight, a click.

Mutual Appreciation

The Nixon case broke just as Eisenhower was finally hitting his stride as a campaigner. At every whistle stop in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, there was a sense of mutual appreciation between Ike and the huge crowds that turned out for him. Almost overnight he began to click like an old pro. He knew it. His audiences knew it, and correspondents who had followed him since the early days of the wandering sentences and the hazy concepts could hardly believe he was the same man.

The trip through Iowa had Ike's staff forcibly restraining heady visions of victory. Crowds unequaled since Franklin Roosevelt's greatest days turned out at every step from Davenport to Des Moines. As the train passed down through the corn-hog country the farmers left their fields to wave and crane for a sight of the

en's Republican Clubs in St. Louis, Ike recalled "some of the maxims written at the top of the copy books we used in grade school . . . the standards by which, in those days, greatness was judged.

"Listen to some of them: honesty is the best policy; a man is known by the company he keeps; he that goes borrowing, goes as sorrowing; a penny saved is a penny earned; birds of a feather flock together; I would rather be right than President. Where do we stand today—where does our Government stand when measured alongside the moral principles—the sacred honor—of our founders?"

From St. Louis, Ike whistle-stopped through Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana to a warm welcome from Bob Taft in Ohio. Total Eisenhower talk and travel record from Monday to Monday: 2,590 miles by rail, 1,800 miles by air (in & out of New York for the A.F.L. convention), 123 miles by motorcade, 50 speeches.

DEMOCRATS

Speaking of Funds

Democrats were enjoying a triumphant laugh over the Nixon case until it reminded Kent Chandler of another story about a fund. When he told it, the Democrats had their own troubles.

Chandler, former mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., and vice chairman of A.B. Dick Co., mimeograph machines, fired off a telegram to Stevenson. He wanted to know how Stevenson squared the Democratic attack on Nixon with what Stevenson himself had said in favor of private subsidies to public employees. Chandler further charged: "As governor of Illinois, you personally promoted a similar cash fund contributed by private individuals which was paid to various of your official appointees

the Nixon fund and the Illinois fund. Nixon denied that he had used any of his fund for his own personal expenses. The Illinois officials, whoever they were, or are, apparently got their subsidies as personal income to use as they pleased.

Give 'Em the Needle

Sporting a healthy tan acquired during his Western tour, Adlai Stevenson last week turned his attention to the East Coast.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Stevenson began a motor trip which took him through New Haven and the mill towns of the Naugatuck River Valley. Braving drizzly weather, the Democratic candidate made brief, open-air speeches in nearly every town through which he passed. Repeatedly he ridiculed Republican criticisms of his

has yet made. Said Adlai Senior to the young marines:

"You carry with you not alone the hope, the prayer and the love of the people who gave you birth. You carry the same hope, the same prayer and the same love of people around the world who do not know your names, but who do know you by your cause and your great tradition. We and our friends found the courage to resist [aggression in Korea] two years ago. It is to press that courage home, to affirm and to establish the faith that a peaceful world can in truth be built, that . . . you have been asked to serve your country with the hope and promise of your lives."

An Apple Picker. From Quantico the Stevenson motorcade moved on to Richmond, where Saturday afternoon crowds on Richmond's streets gave Stevenson only a lukewarm reception. That evening at Richmond's Mosque Auditorium, Virginia's political boss, Senator Harry Byrd, was conspicuously missing from the speaker's platform. Busy picking apples, Byrd's friends said. But the audience was pleased as Stevenson invoked the magic name of Robert E. Lee and praised the Confederacy's constitution.

The audience repeatedly interrupted Stevenson with applause. Nor did the crowd show hostility when he frankly told them that he would stand by the Democratic platform's civil-rights plank. Said Stevenson: "I should justly earn your contempt if I talked one way in the South and another way elsewhere."

As he headed toward New York and the A.F.L. convention (see below), Stevenson had not yet set the Eastern woods afire, but it was clear that crowds enjoyed his ribbing of the Republicans. In place of Harry Truman's "give 'em hell" approach, Adlai Stevenson was relying more & more on a "give 'em the needle" campaign.

Into the Open

Although some of its member unions have endorsed presidential candidates in recent elections, the American Federation of Labor has not done so since 1924, when its Executive Council supported Bob La Follette on a third-party ticket. Ever since passage of the Taft-Hartley Law in 1947, however, some A.F.L. leaders (notably the Garment Workers' Dave Dubinsky, the Railway Clerks' George Harrison and A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany) have been determined to maneuver the federation into openly avowing support of the Democratic presidential candidate. Dubinsky & Co., maneuvered well. Last week, when 800 delegates to the federation's 71st annual convention arrived in New York, the stage was all set for the A.F.L. to proclaim its loyalty to Adlai Stevenson.

A month ago the federation's Executive Council invited Dwight Eisenhower to speak to the convention, an invitation which Ike accepted in full awareness that he could not hope for the A.F.L.'s endorsement. When he appeared in the Hotel Commodore's ballroom last week,



ADLAI STEVENSON & HOSTS*
The first endorse since Bob La Follette.

International

to state jobs in order to supplement the salaries paid them by the state."

In New York, Stevenson issued a statement which admitted Chandler's charge. Stevenson said: "I have tried to reduce the financial sacrifice of a number of men whom I induced to leave private employment to work for the state of Illinois . . . The funds used for this purpose were left over from the 1948 campaign for governor, together with subsequent general contributions."

Stevenson did not make public with his statement any list of the privately subsidized state officials nor did he list the contributors to the fund.

He did try to make a distinction from the Nixon case by saying that no elected officials were subsidized by the Illinois fund. Why appointed officials should be free of improper influence than elected officials, Stevenson did not say.

There was one other difference between

quip-studded speeches and hammered away at the Eisenhower-Taft alliance. He warned the staunch Democrats of industrial New Britain: "If the Republicans by some mischance are elected this fall, people calling the White House would have to ask which President is in today: the five-star general from Kansas or the six-star gentleman from Ohio." Later he suggested that if the Republicans won, "Ike would be in the White House, Taft in Blair House, and Dewey in the dog house."

"Hope & Promise." After a speech in Springfield, Mass., Stevenson appeared at Quantico, Va., where his eldest son, Adlai III, was about to receive his commission as a Marine second lieutenant. While young Adlai sat among the ranks of successful officer candidates, his father delivered one of the most moving speeches

* A.F.L. President William Green & Musicians Boss James Caesar Petrillo.

A.F.L. men gave him a polite but restrained hand.

Early in his speech Ike struck at the Administration's labor record, said that in 1946, while he was Chief of Staff, he was directed to return to Washington from vacation to assume command of railroad strikers who were to be drafted. Said Ike: "With a bitter protest, I refused . . . I was a soldier and not a strike breaker." (Next day Truman denied Ike's story, though he could not deny that in 1946 he had asked Congress for the power to draft railway strikers.)

Then Eisenhower got down to the Taft-Hartley Law. While his audience sat in stony silence, the General said: "I am in favor not of repealing, but of amending, the law." Later when he said that the law must be altered to prevent union-busting, and that employers as well as union leaders should take the non-Communist oath, he got cheers.

As this week began, Adlai Stevenson came up to bat before the convention. Amidst shouts of approval, Stevenson declared that he favored repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law—"not a recap job with reclaimed Republican rubber." He urged that the Department of Labor be given more funds and functions, and called for the presence of more labor representatives in "positions of key responsibility in Government." The delegates who had given Ike a tepid reception now whistled and shouted, "Pour it on, Steve." With the Stevenson speech over, the A.F.L. Executive Council recommended that federation members support Adlai Stevenson for the presidency.

LABOR

Coal Settlement

Last week, seven hours before 200,000 miners in Northern soft-coal mines were to go on strike, the United Mine Workers' astute old John L. Lewis won agreement on a contract from the Bituminous Coal Operators Association giving his miners 1) a \$1.90 wage increase on their basic daily wage rate (now \$16.35), 2) a 104-ton boost in producers' royalty payments (now 30¢ a ton) to the union's welfare treasury. Lewis will probably demand and receive similar concessions from the rest of the soft-coal industry, whose contracts expire Oct. 1.

POLITICAL NOTES

Farmer Poll

Nebraska Township is a small (pop. 285) farm community in the southwestern part of Iowa. In a traditionally G.O.P. county, Nebraska Township has gone Democratic in several national elections—for Al Smith in 1928, Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, Truman in 1948. Last week a Des Moines *Register* poll among most of Nebraska Township's 15 potential voters found 82 for Eisenhower, 33 for Stevenson. Of Eisenhower's supporters, 16 had voted for Truman in 1948; of Stevenson's, one had voted for Dewey.

TEXAS

Where Everything Is More So (See Cover)

Texans are 49% in earnest when they talk about their state as an independent country, allied with the U.S. And it is true that Texas is different from its sister states; but the difference is one of degree. Texas is the U.S.—only more so.

This week Texas is in the throes of a rebellion against the national Democratic Party. Leader of the rebellion is Texas Governor Allan Shivers, a man who alternates between boldness and caution, who often talks in sweeping absolutes



GOVERNOR SHIVERS
At Springfield, his smile faded.

and temperamentally prefers compromise. At present, Shivers seems to be in one of his bold moods. For size, for noise, for drama, his upheaval seems peculiarly Texan.

Underneath, the issues are essentially the same as those in the rest of the U.S. Shivers and his rebels are up in arms against the over-concentration of power in Washington and against the abuse of that power. This rebellion is probably stronger in Texas than in any other large state. But Texas also has strong ties with the Democratic Party, and a deep distrust of the Republican Party. The rebellion against the New Deal may not carry Texas, as it may not carry the rest of the U.S.—but the fight in Texas is hotter than in the nation generally because Texas magnifies everything.

The Battleground. Many of the truths about Texas sound more like lies than some of the lies about Texas. It is first among the states in the production of oil, gas, mohair, wool, cattle and Angora goats. It has 1,320,000 oil wells, three highly regarded city symphony orchestras and a housewife who recently ordered a bracelet bangle designed to look like a kitchen sink with diamonds dripping from the faucet. It has the Cullen Foundation, which has set aside \$160 million worth of oil properties to endow medical, educational and charitable institutions. One Texan has a million-dollar-a-week income, and so many others have so much less that the per-capita income of Texans is slightly less than the national average. The rags-to-riches story is so standard that one Texan, who inherited a fortune from his grandmother in Boston, tries to make his neighbors believe he won it in a crap game.

Perceptive Europeans have long noted with bewilderment the apparent contradiction between the American tendency toward economic change and American political conservatism. Both are found to the nth degree in Texas. When the Republic National Bank decided to build in Dallas the tallest skyscraper in Texas, it tore down a six-story building only three years old to make room. The geography books once described east Texas as a land of cotton, west Texas as beef country. Today the books are out of date. Cotton was wearing out east Texas land. Today it is prime cattle-grazing country and west Texas is cotton country. East & west, oil derricks prick the Texas sky and a 50-year-old boom goes on & on.

Clearly, Texas was not ripe in the '30s (and is not now) for talk of the "mature economy," the "vanished frontier" and "stabilization." Such words, part of the early New Deal gospel, went underground with Truman's Fair Deal, but the Texas rebels think that the idea behind them persists in Washington today. Texans, like other Americans, cotton to the word "security." But Texans, even more than other Americans, cotton to the word "opportunity." When the Federal Government promises security by seeming to mortgage opportunity, many Texans don't cotton to that at all. Texas, one of the fastest changing regions of the world's fastest changing nation, is nevertheless deeply conservative in political outlook. It has the American willingness to shift the furniture around, but it suspected the New Deal of trying to change the family habits. Texans, says Allan Shivers, "feel strongly about many things—civil rights, FEPC, that mess in Washington, taxes and spending." The thing that has roused Texas' strongest feeling is a matter of principle: tidelands oil.

Three Leagues Seward. The tidelands will never replace the Alamo in the hearts of Texans, but there are times when certain Texan political leaders sound as if the two symbols stand for the same thing—and in a way, perhaps they do.

When in 1845 the Republic of Texas

consented to become part of the U.S., the treaty of annexation defined the domain of Texas as extending three leagues (10.3 land miles) into the Gulf of Mexico. Later, the Texas legislature extended its claim to the edge of the continental shelf, an average of 70 miles into the Gulf. When the federal-state battle over the tidelands got hot, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government had "paramount rights in, and full dominion and power" over this underwater land. But the court left the way open for Congress to assign title to the states. Twice Congress passed bills giving the states title. Twice Harry Truman vetoed these bills. There the matter stands.

California and Louisiana tidelands contain rich, proven oil deposits. In the case of Texas, there is little evidence that the lands are "oil rich." Exploratory drilling has produced little oil. Now, oil firms have stopped exploration because of the dim prospects and the disputed title.

Yet Texas feels far more strongly about the tidelands issue than does California or Louisiana. It's not the money involved: it's the principle. Says Governor Shivers: "The attempt of the Federal Government to take over the tidelands of Texas represents just another move of a centralized governmental authority which has for years gradually taken over the rights of individual citizens of the states . . . establishing degree by degree a definite approach to state socialism . . . and then, as in this action, taking over the property of the state itself."

Following Roosevelt and Truman, Adlai Stevenson favors federal ownership of tidelands. The Republican platform and Eisenhower are against federal ownership of tidelands. That difference has brought thousands of Texans to the point of a reluctant break with the Democratic Party. Leader of the break—though he is one of the most reluctant—is Allan Shivers.

A Good Marriage. Shivers (rhymes with rivers) was born Oct. 5, 1907 at Lufkin, where his father, Robert A. Shivers, was clerking in a store. Later, the elder Shivers practiced law at Woodville, then became a district judge at Port Arthur. Young Allan, a studious boy, hung around the courthouse so much that he acquired a nickname: "Judge."

Allan went off to study law at the University of Texas, but dropped out at the end of the first year because the family purse was nearly empty. After working as a laborer and clerk for an oil company for 2½ years, he finally got back to the university. Then, during vacations, he worked as a subscription salesman for *Time*. After law school, he went into his father's law office in Port Arthur. Practice was meager, but at the end of his first year he settled a case with a big fee: \$800. With that, Shivers launched himself in politics.

He was the youngest (26) man elected to the Texas senate up to that time. He soon won recognition as a studious, hard-working legislator. In the 1936 special session, he helped draft old-age-assistance

legislation and was considered "almost a New Dealer."

In 1937, Allan Shivers became a millionaire—by marriage. At a yachting party at Port Arthur in 1935, the young state senator had met pretty Marialice Shary, adopted daughter and only child of John Shary, pioneer real-estate promoter in the lower Rio Grande Valley. They were married on his 30th birthday. When John Shary died in 1945, Shivers became general manager of the mammoth John H. Shary Enterprises, which include vast citrus fruit groves, nurseries and canneries, farms, ranches, real estate, irrigation and oil-development companies, and a weekly newspaper (*The Mission, Texas Times*).

Codiliacs & a Ford. The Shivers family (four children: John Shary, 12; Allan Jr.,



MRS. SHIVERS & YOUNGEST
Under father's hat, no toupee.

6; Marialice Sue, 4; and Brian McGee, 2 weeks) lives most of the time at the governor's mansion in Austin, built in 1855 and now partially air-conditioned. They spend some of their time at Sharyland, the hotel-like headquarters of the Shary enterprises at Mission, and some at the Shivers farm near Woodville. Although Shivers owns two Cadillac limousines, he has been driving—in this election year—a red Ford sedan (with a Mercury engine and an air-conditioning system).

Shivers makes certain concessions (such as the Mercury in Ford clothing) to what his constituents expect of a Texas governor, but he is not the type known to the rest of the country as the professional Texan. His hats are apt to be more nearly five-gallon than ten, his drawl is under control, and his public manner is more earnest than hearty. He can even kid the Texas myth a little. In a recent radio interview with Bob Crosby, he said: "I'd like to say something serious now, something I want all the world to know and remember and something it gives me great

pride to tell you . . . I'm from Texas." Even without the ten-gallon hats and other Texas props, he looks a little like Gary Cooper made up for a Latin audience. But Shivers, despite his good looks, is debarred from a movie or TV career by the bluest beard in public life. In a recent campaign, his enemies spread a rumor that Shivers wears a toupee. Mrs. Shivers disposed of that with a bright remark: "If he does, he'd better get a new one, because this one is getting moth-eaten on top."

Shivers became governor without meaning to. After World War II (he was a military government major with the Third Army in Italy and France), he almost decided to quit politics and devote his full time to the Shary interests. But his colleagues persuaded him to run for lieutenant governor. On July 11, 1949, Governor Beauford Jester died and Allan Shivers became the 36th governor of Texas.

Throughout his career, Shivers' actions have fallen into two patterns: he has been forceful and aggressive when his position seemed secure, but has turned super-cautious when his security seemed to be threatened. His forceful side was in evidence just after he became governor. Concerned about the impoverished condition of state hospitals, he called a special session of the legislature to appropriate additional funds. Older politicians advised him that it would be political folly to demand more money so early in his regime, but Shivers ignored them and even dared to use some uncomplimentary language about Texas. In his message to the session, he said: "Texas, the proud Lone Star State—first in oil, 48th in mental hospitals; first in cotton, worst in tuberculosis; first in raising goats, last in caring for its state wards." The legislature came through with the funds he wanted.

Men with an Aim. After he was elected to a full term in 1950, Shivers spoke out more & more against the Truman Administration, particularly on the tidelands issue. This caught the ears of Texas' powerful conservative Democrats, mostly wealthy oilmen and ranchers, who already considered Shivers one of themselves. Last December, a group of them sent an Austin lawyer, Clint Small, to tell the governor that they would support him for re-election or for Tom Connally's seat in the U.S. Senate. They wanted a political leader who would keep Texas safely on the conservative side in 1952. Shivers, however, was not certain that Connally would step down. He decided to run for re-election as governor, and to let his attorney general, Price Daniel, run for Connally's seat. (Daniel, 41, an intense, humorless lawyer from Liberty, Texas, a former speaker of the state house of representatives, now is certain to succeed Connally.)

Shivers' first task, ahead of his own re-election, was to take a conservative delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Stepping up his speaking schedule, Shivers used Harry Truman as his main target and asked Texans to give him "an unstructured, unpledged and undaunted" delegation to the Democratic conven-

tion. At the Democratic state convention in San Antonio, Shivers got his kind of delegation. But he also got some trouble. A group of "loyal" Democrats, led by scowling ex-Congressman Maury Maverick, bolted and named their own delegates to the national convention.

On the Defensive. In Chicago, Shivers' cautious side came out. He could not forget that, back home, Ralph Yarborough, an independent Democratic lawyer from Austin, was putting on a vigorous campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor. The primary was to be held the Saturday after the convention. Shivers, uneasy about Yarborough, was afraid his delegation might be thrown out of the Chicago convention. As a result, in Chicago he took a defensive rather than an aggressive stand.

He managed to get the "loyalty pledge" watered down so that it did not call for support of the nominees, but simply pledged the delegates to try to get the nominees on their state's ballot. This pledge Shivers accepted "without reservation." He got his Democratic delegation seated. He won his primary, 672,000 to 395,000, a big enough margin to indicate that he had been unnecessarily worried. With another term secure, he again became aggressive. He flew to Springfield, Ill., and demanded that Adlai Stevenson take a clear position on tidelands.

After a 4½-hour talk with the presidential nominee, Shivers came out smiling. He was going to visit around town for a while, might even take a look at Abraham Lincoln's tomb, while Stevenson made up his mind about tidelands. After visiting the office of a Texas insurance man (he never got to the tomb), Shivers returned to get Stevenson's final word.

The governor of Illinois handed the governor of Texas a statement. It was generally in favor of federal ownership of tidelands. When Shivers bluntly said he thought the statement was full of generalities, Stevenson added: "I agree, therefore, with the presidential veto of the bill . . . to restore title . . . to . . . Texas." An unsmiling Shivers stalked out of the executive mansion and hurried off to the airport. As he went, he said darkly: "This is going to be rough in Texas."

A Compromise. Shivers took the dread word back to Texas and solemnly pronounced Stevenson anathema. A rebel gleam began to shine in the eyes of Texas. But under the loyalty pledge Shivers had accepted, he was committed to do his best to get Stevenson and Sparkman on the Texas ballot. Attorney General Daniel proposed a plan which many other Democratic leaders endorsed: list Stevenson and Sparkman as the "Federal Democratic" candidates, Eisenhower and Nixon as the "Texas Democratic" candidates. That would ease the minds of born & bred Democrats who couldn't bear to step across the party line.

Some shrewd lawyers told Allan Shivers that under Texas law this would be an illegal use of the Democratic label. (The judgment of his legal advisers was con-

firmed when a district court last week threw out an attempt to get a "Texas Democratic" ticket on the ballot.) Shivers stayed up until 4 a.m. writing his speech to the year's second Democratic state convention, urging it to take the course it eventually took: put Stevenson and Sparkman on the ballot, but work against them.

Since the convention, Shivers has been suspended in a strange political vacuum. He is against Stevenson and Sparkman, yet he hasn't said he will vote for the Republican nominees. But he is expected to follow the pattern set by Jimmy Byrnes and Louisiana's Governor Robert F. Kennon, and announce that he will vote for Eisenhower.

The "Democrats for Eisenhower"

Alvin Lane are law partners in Dallas.

Counter-gusts:

¶ Last week the Democratic National Committee, facing up to the danger, named House Speaker Sam Rayburn to lead the Texas campaign for Stevenson and Sparkman.

¶ Senator Lyndon Johnson, who as chairman of the Senate preparedness subcommittee, has constantly criticized the Administration's mobilization policies, was less enthusiastic than Sam. But he said he would vote Democratic.

¶ Old Tom Connally, vacationing in Europe, is expected to stay in line too.

¶ Representative Wright Patman, going all out for Stevenson and Sparkman, was making plans to stump the state.

¶ Adlai Stevenson is planning to make at



John Dominis—Life

TEXAS DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION
The Republicans also are for Ike.

movement last week began to blow like a Texas norther. Gusts:

¶ Lawyer Tom Sealy called together 60 stalwarts of the Shivers campaign organization in Austin to set up the statewide campaign.

¶ Houston Oil Millionaire Wright Morris made his move. He resigned as Democratic National Committeeman, and commented that he had "the advice of the state Democratic convention to support Eisenhower."

¶ Texas Republicans went through a strange maneuver of their own. They endorsed the Democratic ticket for Senator, governor and all other state offices, hoping thereby to win Democrats to Eisenhower and Nixon. The Republicans have high hopes for Ike's flying sweep across the state after a big 62nd birthday party in San Antonio on Oct. 14.

¶ Cooperation between Republicans for Ike and Democrats for Ike is close. The harmony is facilitated by the fact that Democratic State Chairman Wallace Savage and Republican State Chairman

least two speeches in Texas, probably right after Ike's trip, although the state Democratic organization would not turn a hand for him.

This week the Texas Poll reported that Texans stood 51% for Stevenson, 43% for Eisenhower and 6% undecided. In Democratic Texas, that is a remarkable showing for a Republican nominee. With both the Republican and Democratic campaigns for Ike just beginning, he appeared to have a better chance of carrying Texas than any other southern state.

But no politician or pundit would call it more than a fighting chance. The only Republican presidential candidate who ever carried Texas was Herbert Hoover, who got 26,000 more votes than Al Smith in 1928, with a strong religious issue on his side. In 1948, despite the Dixiecrat movement, Harry Truman carried 247 of Texas' 254 counties and won the state by more than half a million votes. Even in Texas, where almost everything is done in a big way, it will take a real political tornado to uproot that many Democrats.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Rub-a-dub-dub

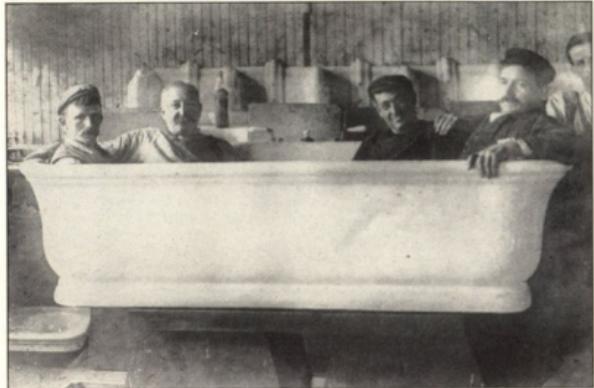
Journalism has produced few more plausible hoaxes than H. L. Mencken's famed essay on the history of the U.S. bathtub. Mencken's yarn explains how a Cincinnati grain merchant named Adam Thompson caused the first tub to be constructed of sheet lead and Nicaraguan mahogany back in 1842, how he built a pump with which a team of six Negroes lifted water into a tank in his house, how he ran a heating pipe through his chimney, and finally took the first modern bath.

Gaining speed with every paragraph, it further relates how President Millard Fillmore was captivated by the contraption after sloshing around in it on a stamping tour, and, despite adverse public opinion,

again. The President shook his head. "I'd swear those A.M.A. fellows didn't think it was a hoax."

Last month, in a *Satevepost* article, Washington Correspondent Beverly Smith tried to straighten out Truman—and history—once and for all. Smith proved that there was a bathtub in the White House long before Fillmore's administration, probably as far back as Andrew Jackson's day.

Truman was undiscouraged. Last week, in a speech to federal hospital executives at Philadelphia, the President not only retold the Fillmore bathtub tale, but improved it: Mrs. Fillmore (rather than the President), he said, had installed the first bathtub in the White House, and for her pains had been censored by Cincinnati doctors as an indecent person.



FACTORY WORKMEN IN WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT'S BATHTUB
An 1851 model fascinated Harry Truman.

Culver

had a similar tub installed in the White House in 1851. Although there is not a word of truth in the whole account, and Mencken has confessed his amiable duplicity repeatedly, connoisseurs of historical anecdote have been snapping it up for 30 years. It is doubtful, however, that any of them ever seized on it seriously as President Harry Truman.

Back in 1948, the President answered critics of his White House balcony by saying that Mrs. Fillmore "almost got lynched" after her husband put in the first bathtub. Eighteen months ago, while escorting Novelist John (*The Wall*) Hersey through the presidential mansion, Truman retold the tale. White House Secretary Bill Hassett, who was standing at his elbow, gently told the President the awful truth.

"But," said the President, "what about that account I've read of Fillmore's stopping off in Cincinnati . . . ?" Said Hassett regretfully. "That's all in Mencken." "But I've seen a paper the American Medical Association drew up . . . " said the President. Hassett gave Mencken credit

There had, he went on, been some progress since that date, and added that the White House now has as many bathtubs (it has 16) as Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Hotel (which has 1,200).

President Truman has said that after he retires he plans to do some writing and lecturing on U.S. history. He might fill out the Fillmore bathtub lecture with a few paragraphs on the 1,800-lb. tub (*see cut*) especially constructed for oversized President William Howard Taft.

THE ATOM Enough Bombs?

In a speech to members of the American Bar Association at San Francisco last week, Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, made a startling announcement: the U.S. may soon have all the bombs it needs to defeat any enemy, and it can then turn a much bigger part of atomic research and development to peacetime projects.

"I think it is quite obvious," he said, "that the current atomic-arms race can-

not go on forever. Somewhere along the line . . . we will have acquired all the weapons we would possibly need to destroy not only the industrial ability of an aggressor to make war . . . but also his forces in the field. When this point is reached, and it is not in the unforeseeable future . . . [will] it enhance our chances to have enough [weapons and fissionable material] to defeat him 20 times over? I think not . . . regardless of the number he may have."

After that point, Dean predicted, military "competition" will turn to other phases—"developing . . . new and effective means for delivering weapons and for preventing their delivery against us . . . such items as guided missiles, artillery, supersonic aircraft, electronic devices, radar . . ." What then of the vast atomic laboratories and plants? They should be used, he felt, to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The AEC, Dean said, is already doing what it can to anticipate the day when private industry will be allowed to use atomic energy. He noted that eight utility and chemical companies had been participating in the AEC program for more than six months to explore the feasibility of power production from atomic energy. All were intensely interested in the fact that nuclear reactors could, theoretically, produce power while producing plutonium for weapons.

There is already real hope, he said, that small atomic-power plants can be built cheaply enough to be used in supplying electricity to isolated areas, where present power costs are high.

SEQUELS

Trail's End

After Bank Robbers Joseph Nolen, his brother Ballard and Elmer Schuer broke out of Lewisburg, Pa.'s federal penitentiary, they stole four cars, ran through and around Pennsylvania, police roadblocks, stabbed, kidnaped, looted and finally, in a Philadelphia suburb, held a family captive for 19 hours (TIME, Sept. 22). Then they headed for Scranton, took a wrong turn, came to New York instead. When they ran short of cash, they staged a three-minute raid on a Bronx bank, got \$12,680. Early one morning this week, eleven days after the escape, 31 New York police, armed with tear gas, a Tommy gun, service revolvers, broke into a seventh-floor uptown apartment. On a bed stood Joseph Nolen, naked to the waist, one hand behind his back. Crouched behind a dresser with a revolver was Ballard. Schuer, terrified, hid under the bed with a woman. Two other women hid behind a bathroom shower curtain. As Joseph whipped out a revolver he had in his belt, police opened up. When the shooting was over, the two Nolens lay dead and Detective Philip La Monica fatally wounded. Another detective was seriously wounded. Schuer emerged meekly from his hiding place to end one of the biggest manhunts since the days of John Dillinger.

KEY STATE—MASSACHUSETTS

One of the pivotal states in the 1952 election is Massachusetts, with 16 electoral votes. This is the situation there:

Background: Massachusetts has gone Democratic in every presidential election since 1928, and seven of its last eleven gubernatorial elections have been won by Democrats. Since 1944, however, both Massachusetts Senators have been Republicans, and since 1948 eight of the state's 14 Congressmen have been Republican. In 1952, for the first time in years, registered Republicans (715,958) outnumbered registered Democrats (703,749) in Massachusetts. These statistics are deceptive, because another 700,000 Massachusetts voters not formally enrolled in either party vote far more heavily Democratic than Republican. Two-thirds of the state's potential voters are Roman Catholics, and more than half are foreign born or first-generation Americans. In the past, state Democratic leaders have worked hard, and sometimes successfully, to convince voters that the Democratic Party is the secular arm of the Catholic Church.

Massachusetts politicians, however, differentiate sharply between the racial groups making up the state's Catholic population. Most numerous are the Irish (750,000 or more), who are also the staunchest Democrats. Republicans have had the most success with the increasingly important Italians (300,000), but Democratic Governor Paul Dever has been working hard to mend his Italian fences.

For Governor: Democrat Dever, 49, who is generally conceded to be one of the smartest politicians ever to sit on Beacon Hill, is a moon-faced bachelor with a hearty Irish smile. During his two terms as governor, he has loaded the state payroll with his supporters and has thereby created Massachusetts' most formidable personal machine. Dever can and does point with pride to a \$400 million highway program and construction of schools, hospitals and public housing. But many Massachusetts TV owners who watched the corrupt governor keynote the Democratic National Convention were distressed at his resemblance to any cartoonist's conception of an 1890 Republican plutocrat. Other voters were angered when Dever attempted to ignore public outcry against an overgenerous pension bill for Massachusetts politicians (TIME, Sept. 15). He finally yielded to public pressure, called a special session of the legislature, which last week repealed the bill.

Dever's Republican opponent, Congressman Christian Herter, 57, has an excellent record as a leader of Republican internationalists in the House of Representatives. In his campaign Herter has put great emphasis on informal gatherings, and cannot hope to match the old-school political oratory which will be unleashed when Paul Dever's campaign gets



DEVER

Associated Press: James F. Coyne
HERTER

fully under way. In an effort to keep Irish, Italian, Polish and French-Canadian voters away from Herter, Democrats have labeled Herter a "Yankee," which in the strict New England sense he is not; his paternal grandfather came from Germany and he was born in Paris, where his father was studying painting. Democrats are also whispering that Chris Herter is opposed to state-financed buses for parochial schools, which he is not; he opposes buses for such schools as Groton and Andover. The pension scandal gave Herter an issue with which to club Dever, but the effectiveness of Herter's attack is still uncertain.

A month ago Paul Dever seemed a sure winner in November. Now Christian Herter is given a chance.

For U.S. Senator: Republican Henry Cabot Lodge, one of Massachusetts' outstanding vote-getters, was first elected to the Senate in 1936. He has an excellent war record (World War II service in Libya, Italy and France). Heir to one of Yankeeedom's most patrician names, he is also heir to the good will earned by his famed grandfather, the first Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who espoused the cause of the Irish in the days when some Massachusetts shopkeepers still put up signs, *HELP WANTED, NO IRISH NEED APPLY*. The younger Lodge has used all his political skill to maintain that good will, but this year he is up against the scion of Boston's only "Irish Brahmin" family, Democratic Congressman John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Grandson of Boston's famed mayor, the late John ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, and son of former Ambassador to the Court of St. James' Joe Kennedy, the 35-year-old Democratic candidate also has good looks, charm and an impressive war record as skipper of a PT boat. Accompanied by his regal mother and winsome sisters, Jack Kennedy has effectively capitalized on all these assets at campaign "teas," attended altogether by about 20,000 Massachusetts women (TIME, Aug. 18).

Although Kennedy has been campaigning one way and another for nearly a year and a half, Lodge opened his formal campaign only about two weeks ago. The Lodge forces have published throughout the state advertisements disclosing that Jack Kennedy has been absent or not recorded on 47% of the votes held in the House of Representatives this year.

Coming from behind in the last two weeks, Lodge is now neck & neck with Kennedy.

For President: Neither presidential campaign is off the ground in Massachusetts. Stevenson has spoken there once, Ike not at all. Ike's popularity in Massachusetts has slipped since last spring's primary, but not long ago a Massachusetts Republican reported to Eisenhower headquarters in New York: "The state will go for Ike. I can feel it in my bones." Replied a top Ike strategist: "I hope your bones can vote. If Ike can carry Massachusetts, he's in."

Bones aside, Massachusetts is a tossup and neither side has any basis for confidence in how the presidential battle will come out.



KENNEDY



James F. Coyne; Hank Walker—LIFE
LODGE

NEWS IN PICTURES



NORTHERN PASSAGE: U.S. Coast Guard cutters, on once-a-year supply mission, crunch toward isolated U.S.-Canada weather bases.

U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Below: One of the sights along the way, the 200-ft.-high wall of ice where Greenland's 10-mile-wide Petowik Glacier joins the sea.





Awesome icebergs, poking only a ninth of their mass above water, drift through Baffin Bay and Davis Strait into the North Atlantic.

Below: Icebreaker *Eastwind* (leading an ocean-going tug) was closer to North Pole (508 miles) than any ship ever was under own power.



INTERNATIONAL

UNITED NATIONS

Five More Nyets

Five non-Communist countries knocked at U.N.'s door last week, hoping to get in. The five: Libya, Japan, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos (the last three are more or less autonomous states formed from the former French colony of Indo-China). Ten of eleven Security Council members voted to admit all five. But Russia's Jacob Malik blackballed them by casting Soviet votes, Nos. 51 to 55 incl.

In the debate over Libya, Malik brought up an old Russian proposal for a package deal: if the Security Council admits Red satellites Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Outer Mongolia, Russia will no longer veto such other Western-supported applicants as Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Nepal and Portugal. The Security Council said no deal.

NATO

Hedgehogs

Operation Holdfast climaxed a month of the most ambitious maneuvers that NATO's small, green but growing forces have so far staged. On the north German plain, east of the Rhine, 150,000 British, Dutch, Belgian and Canadian troops were holding off a theoretical mass attack from the east. Britain had contributed three armored divisions, equipped with the 52-ton, Korea-tested Centurion tank. Belgium had one division of obsolescent U.S. Shermans.

Three weeks ago, U.S.-French maneuvers aimed at holding several Rhine crossings alarmed the West Germans, who got the impression that NATO's strategic thinking is centered on a defense at the Rhine (which would mean giving up most of West Germany, including the Ruhr). But last week's exercise should have reassured the Germans. The basic idea of Holdfast is that a relatively small Western force—with good weapons and air support, and with the right tactics—could stop a massive Russian drive east of the Rhine. How? Not by an old-fashioned linear defense based on rivers, mountains, etc. (which would require more divisions than NATO is likely to have for years), but by means of "hedgehogs."

By hedgehogs NATO planners mean mobile defense units which would be free to dig in almost anywhere, surrounded by their own armor and infantry perimeters and by minefields. Aim of the hedgehogs is to break the enemy mass and to direct it into channels. The defenders would counterattack with atomic weapons, harry the canalized enemy laterally from the hedgehogs, blast him from the air.

Holdfast's strategists had developed their plan after studying German tactics in the long retreat from Stalingrad (in which the Germans first used the word "hedgehog"). Britain's experiences with Rommel in Africa, and NATO Command-

er Matt Ridgway's own mobile defenses against enemy masses in Korea. The maneuvers were commanded by General Sir John Harding, a veteran of Britain's desert battles in World War II and a hedgehog pioneer. Neither General Harding nor anyone else suggested that NATO's present divisions (hopefully estimated at 47 by year's end) could actually stop a Soviet attack. But Harding said: "This is how, at this stage, we feel we can approach the problem."

Operation Mainbrace, the NATO sea exercise (TIME, Sept. 22), ran into foul weather off the Norwegian coast last week. The allied fleets broke off operations in the north, headed south into Kiel Bay to interdict a simulated enemy attack across



Associated Press

GENERAL HARDING
His tactic: dig in anywhere.

the Kiel Canal into Denmark. Since the east end of the canal is only 40 miles from the East German frontier, Mainbrace's planes were unarmed and the pilots were sternly warned to avoid Soviet territory.

The Russians were unmistakably interested in both Mainbrace and Holdfast. A group of very quiet Soviet military observers appeared at a Dutch command post and asked to be shown around. On instructions from Sir John Harding, the Dutch commander told his visitors that if they did not withdraw at once they would be tossed out. They withdrew.

WAR IN KOREA

Follow the Leader

When the weather closed in over Korea one day last week, six Marine Panther jets returning from a sortie into North Korea were ordered to make for the nearest open U.S. air base. Flying on instruments, the lead plane headed south over

the arid mountains near Taegu, the other five planes following it in tight formation. Suddenly before them, rising from the fog, was a mountain peak. Within seconds, the lead plane crashed into it. One by one, four other Panthers hit the rocks. The pilot in the sixth plane pulled up, only to hit a higher ridge. Later, U.S. paratroopers searched the mountain. There were no survivors.

Robots in Action

The stubby Grumman Hellcat, No. 1 Navy fighter craft in World War II, has long been outmoded by later propeller-driven types and by jets. Now the Navy has found a use for some of its old Hellcats: it has turned them into robots to punch the Communist enemy in Korea.

Several weeks ago a pilotless Hellcat, remote-controlled by radio, was catapulted from the carrier *Boxer* in the Japan Sea. For the first few minutes the robot's flight was controlled from the carrier's deck; then a piloted AD attack bomber, serving as a guide plane, took over. The Hellcat had a 2,000-lb. high-explosive bomb strapped to its belly, and a television camera under one wing. A TV screen in the guide plane enabled the observer to see just what the robot plane's camera "saw." Another screen on the *Boxer* also reproduced the show.

Some 150 miles from the *Boxer*, the guide plane and its robot (or "drone") reached Korea's east coast. The target was a rail-and-road bridge on the Reds' main line from Vladivostok to Wonsan. When the attacking party reached the target area, the AD hung back out of flak range, sent the robot on in. The Hellcat's camera and the AD's TV screen picked up the bridge. The control man in the AD put the robot into a screaming dive, kept his aiming crosshairs on the bridge as he watched it grow bigger & bigger on his TV screen. When the screen went blank, the control man knew that the robot and its camera, the bomb and the bridge had all blown up together.

In the space of a few days, six robots were successfully fired at carefully selected targets.

Last week news of the *Boxer* operation made fat, sensational headlines (see PRESS). Some dispatches made it appear as if the slow-moving old Hellcats were "guided missiles" (because they were unpiloted); that the age of "push-button war" had been ushered in. This jubilation was wildly off the mark. The *Boxer* experiments were, actually, a patchwork of relatively old techniques, far behind the modern technology of real guided missiles (rocket- or jet-propelled and guided by radar). Ten years ago, in World War II, the Navy itself had successfully used a pilotless plane, controlled by radio and aimed by television, in simulated attacks on a destroyer. In the same way, the Army had sent worn-out B-17s against German V-2 launching bases.



Sovfoto

CHOU EN-LAI IN MOSCOW®

Less than wanted but more than admitted.

TREATIES

Impregnable Alliance?

The 30 days of Chou En-lai in Moscow ended with a fanfare fortissimo. Joseph Stalin himself gave a state dinner in the Kremlin for Red China's visiting Premier. The Chinese reciprocated with a banquet in the grand ballroom of the Metropole Hotel; their thousand guests sat at 50 tables, and Chou moved about, gaily drinking to the health of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. Peking's press and radio hailed the Moscow communiqués of the Sino-Soviet talks as proof of an "impregnable alliance."

Gist of the communiqués: as promised by the Sino-Soviet Agreement signed in Moscow in February 1950, the Russians will turn over to their Chinese comrades full control of the strategic Changchun Railway in Manchuria by the end of 1952. But the Russians tacked a hard condition on to another 1950 promise: until a peace treaty is signed between the Communist states and Japan,⁶ they will not turn over to the Chinese the powerful naval base of Port Arthur, on Manchuria's Liaotung Peninsula. Beyond these specifics, the communiqués said only that other "important political and economic questions" had been discussed. At least ten of Chou's top 14 advisers remained behind in Moscow, presumably to work out the Sino-Russian program.

Washington and London guessed that Peking was disappointed because there was no mention of Russian industrial or financial aid, which the Chinese need to withstand the strain of the Korean war. But some of Russia's top military, production and trade experts had taken part in the talks. Very likely, Chou had got less than he wanted—but more than the communiqués admitted.

* Moscow's chief conditions for a peace treaty with Japan: 1) Red China must be recognized; 2) Formosa must be handed over to Mao Tse-tung; 3) Japan must throw out "foreign" (i.e., U.S.) troops.

CONFERENCES

The Epoch of Burned Wings

*There was a young lady from Vex,
Who blew smoke onto neighboring
necks.*

*Said her colleague, to gripe:
"I object to the pipe;
"All it does is detract from our sex."*

With these lines, a Belgian poetess registered her protest against Fellow Poetess Pierette Micheloud, of Vex, Switzerland, who insisted on puffing away at a long-stemmed, elegant pipe. The limerick was by far the sharpest contribution heard at

• Russia's Kamykin, Vishinsky, Mikoyan, Bulganin, Molotov; China's Chou, Shi Chieh, Chang Wen-tien.



Israel Shenker

POETESS MICHELOUD
"And me me me and me and me."

the First International Poetry Biennial, which assembled 200 poets from 30 countries at Knokke le Zoute, Belgian seaside resort, to spend a happy four days talking shop and eying each other's iambic.

Their chief conclusion seemed to be that the 20th century is a thoroughly unpoetic age. Items:

¶ Jorge Carrera Andrade, an Ecuadorian Romantic: "This is the epoch of Icarus' fall, the epoch of burned wings; the poet has become a simple son of the earthly city." (Most of the poets present looked fairly earthly: no-hairs far outnumbered long-hairs, and there were only two beards among the 200 bards.)

¶ Mariano Brull, Cuban Minister to Belgium: "... The poet is in a wanting without wanting, which, like a disordered stream, runs towards that which attracts it with an illuminated trembling."

¶ Arthur Hault, Belgian poet-journalist: "The hell with it all."

Belgian Poet Pierre-Louis Flouquet suggested a remedy: a worldwide "poetry day" in May during which all schools would devote a solid hour to the muse, sending the students home to brighten their parents' drab, workaday existence with a bit of T. S. Eliot or Rabindranath Tagore. After spirited debate, Flouquet's motion was voted down.

Summed up pipe-smoking Poetess Micheloud: "One gets the impression of being at a medical congress . . . To speak of poetry as one would speak of the causes and effects of illness is to reduce it to the monotonous pure of humanity and kill it." Perhaps the best evidence of what seems to be ailing 20th century poetry was furnished by a delegate from The Netherlands who quoted a fellow poet and countryman, Koos Schuur:

*Me, me and me and me and me and me,
And me me me and me and me and me
And this world, this universe, this life,
And me me me and me me me and me
me . . .*

FOREIGN NEWS

ASIA

Call for Unity

Most of Asia's old & new nations have yet to grasp the wisdom of Benjamin Franklin's advice: better to hang together than to hang separately. The Philippines' President Elpidio Quirino, long a stout advocate of a Pacific alliance modeled after NATO, has got nowhere, partly because the U.S. wants to delay such an alliance, and partly because Indonesia's leaders, like India's, still dream of a Third Force position between the Communist and the anti-Communist worlds. Recently, two young Filipino veterans, Jaime Ferrer and Eleuterio Adevoso, had an idea: Why not bring Southeast Asian

IRAN

A U.S. Policy at Last?

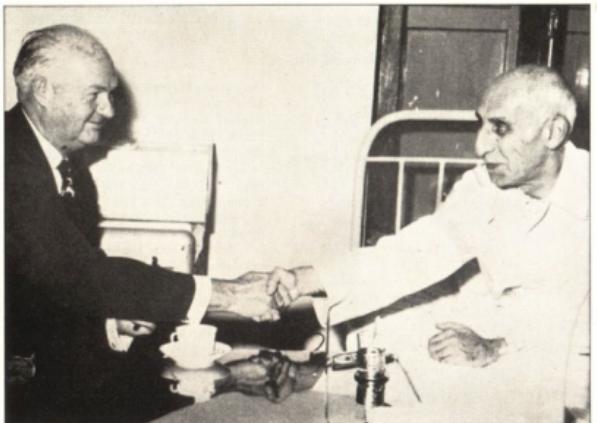
The U.S. may be ready at last to do something about Iran. For 19 months the U.S. State Department stood by and watched the Iran mess get messier. It sweated out three separate negotiating missions, three offers for a settlement by the British and one by the International Bank, two sessions of the World Court at The Hague, one of the U.N. Security Council, three Iranian cabinets and uncouth buckets of tears from Premier Mohammed Mossadegh. Nothing worked. The U.S. intervened just enough to get stuck with a large measure of the blame for the mess, but not enough to clean it

for the U.S. after four weeks in Iran. He had been there as a private citizen, but it was clear that he had at least the tacit approval of the White House and the State Department. Last week, before leaving Teheran, Jones called in reporters. Said he: no deals had been made and no details discussed, but Cities Service might help Iran revive its oil industry, and might buy some Iranian oil. He estimated the cost of getting the stalled oil wells and refineries back into production at less than \$10 million, added that tankers were available immediately to carry Iranian oil to world markets. Within a few months, he suggested, Iranian oil exports could become a paying proposition.

Reminded that the last tanker captain to attempt to run the British blockade wound up in a British court at Aden (TIME, June 30), Jones snapped: "If I sent any tankers, you can be sure the same thing wouldn't happen . . . If you mean that I will be sued by the British and Anglo-Iranian, I might, but I will not lose much sleep over that." Had the U.S. State Department approved his trip? Jones replied: "Well, they didn't disapprove."

Ripe Plum. How would the British take a U.S. policy change? The British Foreign Office again warned that it would take "all practical steps" to block Iranian oil sales. But under pressure from the U.S., the British might lift the embargo.

Britain has argued all along that: 1) there was a chance that its "tough" policy would force the Iranians into a settlement; 2) there is no immediate danger that the Communists might take over in Iran. The first assumption is no longer valid, and hasn't been for months. Further negotiations seem futile. The second assumption cannot be relied on. While the Communists have so far failed to make any serious attempt to seize power in Iran (they may have decided that it is smarter to stay in opposition and sabotage the government instead of being saddled with government responsibility themselves), Iran is becoming a riper and more inviting plum for the Reds every week the deadlock continues. Said one Briton last week: "After all, it might be better to lose Anglo-Iranian and keep Iran."



Associated Press

OILMAN JONES & PREMIER MOSSADEGH
Was Tantalus about to get a drink?

veterans together as private citizens, bypassing governments? Last week in Manila, 33 delegates and observers, representing the veterans of nine countries from Formosa to Australia, assembled for a discussion of regional security.

Indonesia sent an observer but its neutralism popped up in a wire from Indonesian veterans who urged "an end to big-power intervention in Asia." India and Burma refused to send delegates. The Filipinos did most of the effective talking. Philippine army men got across a series of lectures on how they had tackled the Huk guerrillas. President Quirino spoke up for "collective defense," and Defense Minister Ramon Magsaysay, one of the ablest of Asia's anti-Communists, struck the same theme: "Our government is committed wholeheartedly to alliance with the free nations . . . [against] the immoral concept of might making right."

It was, at best, a modest beginning. But the veterans hope to meet again next year.

up. Washington did put some pressure on London to make concessions to the Iranians, but by & large the only U.S. policy throughout was to tag along behind the British.

Last week the U.S. was seriously considering a new policy of its own which might break the deadlock. The main British weapon against Iran has been the blockade. It has left the Iranians somewhat in the position of Tantalus, who was up to his neck in water but, though dying of thirst, was not able to drink it. The Iranians are up to their necks in oil but, though nearly bankrupt, they cannot sell it, because the British stop any ship that tries to carry the oil to market. The U.S. has tacitly supported the blockade; the new policy would, in fact, mean a diplomatic U.S. move to end it.

Busy Oilman. Spearhead of the new U.S. policy is U.S. Oilman W. Alton Jones, president of the Cities Service Co. (TIME, Sept. 1 *et seq.*), who last week left

LEBANON

Exit "Father of Belly"

The citizens of the tiny (Connecticut-size) Republic of Lebanon saw their first President, old Sheikh Beshara Khalil el Khoury, as a sort of fat and friendly George Washington, nicknamed him "Abu Kirsh" ("Father of Belly"). He helped to push first the Turks, later the French out of his land, ruled a nation split almost exactly between Christians and Moslems with such a talent for compromise that both sides were happy. Lebanon became one of the most stable and progressive countries in the Middle East. But the "Father of Belly" had one



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ART COMPETITION IN THE MARKET PLACE

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DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN'T BEAT A

Pontiac



Wonderful traveling companion—
for wonderful miles and wonderful mileage!

weakness that is fatal to both girls and politicians: he couldn't say no.

His cronies and family began cashing in on that weakness. Son Khalil's law practice and business deals began showing enormous profits. So did Brother Fuad's cement plant. Brother Caesar's wife became a busy influence peddler. El Khoury's friend, Henri Pharon, a banker, boss of the taxi drivers' union and owner of a racing stable, was known as the man who could put the fix on any kind of problem.

Two years ago, a Deputy in the Chamber cast the first stone. Why, he wanted to know, had Mrs. el Khoury taken \$100,000 worth of gold off to Paris with her? After a deafening silence, the government replied: "Mrs. el Khoury has already



MRS. EL KHOURY
She didn't say why.

spent this money in the interests of the Lebanese Republic and has been doing the job of an ambassador."

The lid was off. Opposition politicos kept asking embarrassing questions. *e.g.*, How was it that some 25 Buicks and Cadillacs had been imported duty-free in the President's name? El Khoury tried to suppress the scandals, but there weren't enough rugs in all Lebanon to sweep the dirt under. He kept losing supporters. Lebanese resented the nickname their country was getting: the Baksheesh State.

Last July when Egypt's Naguib led a revolt against his government's corruption, Lebanese wondered whether their country was not ripe for similar treatment. Two weeks ago Premier Sami el Solh turned on his boss in the most violent speech ever heard in the Chamber, then quit.

The opposition called a general strike. Last week, El Khoury asked help to shore up his crumbling regime from General Fuad Shehab, an able nonpolitical

military man who commands Lebanon's brigade-sized army. The general politely refused. He added that the army could no longer be depended on to protect the President's safety. Just after midnight one day last week, El Khoury quit. At El Khoury's insistence, General Shehab became caretaker President and Premier. No Naguib, he made it clear that he does not want to stay in office. This week Lebanon's Chamber of Deputies will pick a new President. In the President's palace the Father of Belly spent the weekend packing, while old friends, remembering his glorious days, streamed in to say goodbye.

RUSSIA

What Joe Said

Joseph Stalin's followers (and sometimes his enemies) hang on his every word as the pronouncement of a major oracle. Last summer Italy's fellow-traveling Socialist Pietro Nenni went to Moscow to pick up his Stalin Peace Prize (worth \$25,000), and got one of the rare invitations to talk with the oracle himself. On his return, Nenni glowingly reported that Stalin wants only peace, and that if Russia is allowed to keep what she took after World War II, Stalin will be satisfied.

Various accounts of what else the great man had told Nenni began appearing in the press. Last week, in London's *New Statesman and Nation*, leftist Labor M.P. Richard Crossman—himself something of a minor oracle—announced that Nenni had found the reports regrettably inaccurate; Crossman, who had recently met his fellow leftist Nenni in Italy, then undertook to give the definitive, real McCoy version:

¶ Stalin showed great "serenity" over Western rearmament. While his staff agrees that air power and atomic bombs are terribly destructive weapons, they feel that they are not decisive. To win wars, the army of one side must occupy the territory of the other, and so far the U.S. does not have armies capable of such large-scale land warfare.

¶ Stalin and his colleagues are ready to face another 10 to 15 years of cold war, in the confident belief that the Eastern bloc can stand the strain better than the Western world. They feel certain that Russian economy can provide both guns and butter.

¶ Stalin is well satisfied with the results of the Korean war. He feels that U.S. methods in the struggle have swung Asiatic opinion against the Americans and have greatly strengthened the Russian position in the area.

¶ Stalin will not make any provocative moves that would cause a war, but neither will he surrender any Communist gains.

No sooner had word of the Crossman article reached Italy than Nenni announced that Crossman had not got it right, either. Crossman, said Nenni, actually attributed to Stalin some statements which Nenni had only inferred.

GERMANY

Propaganda Boomerang

Chancellor Adenauer was out of town when the message came through: the East German parliament wanted to send a delegation to Bonn to discuss "peace and unity." Bundestag President Hermann Ehlers tried to phone Adenauer, but could not reach him. On his own, Ehlers sent back word that the East German delegation could come on over.

When Adenauer heard about it, he was hopping mad. Even the West German Socialists, who have long been demanding unification, said that the delegation's visit was just another Communist propaganda plot. But Ehlers' "mistake" turned out just fine for the West. West Germany's



SHEIKH BECHARA EL KHOURY
He couldn't say no.

people were not for a minute duped by the Red delegation.

Last week a Polish DC-3 set the five East German peace-and-unity boys down at Düsseldorf and three Russian-made Zims, led by two green police cars, took them on to Bonn. Crossing the big Rhine bridge at Bonn, the delegates were greeted by posters calling them "Schweinehunde!" and demanding "Out with Stalin's messenger boys!" In front of the Bundestag (parliament building), crowds pushed around the East Germans, shouting "Murderers!" "Go home!" A car with a huge loudspeaker followed the visitors, bellowing epithets.

President Ehlers listened to the delegates for 21 minutes, reported that they had "nothing new, absolutely nothing." On their way to lunch with the foreign press, the East Germans were showered with leaflets calling for an end to East German concentration camps and the release of Walter Linse, the West German anti-Communist who was kidnapped in Berlin last July. At the lunch Otto

Nuschke, vice premier of East Germany, produced his packaged propaganda: "Serious anxiety for our homeland has driven us here . . . Our German fatherland is being integrated into [the Western] military system." Then the East Germans made three clumsy admissions:

¶ They can do nothing about freeing Linse, because the supposedly sovereign East German government has no control whatever over the East Zone's Russian-run secret police.

¶ Germany, once "united" according to their proposals, will have to continue paying reparations to Russia for twelve years. ¶ They had come to Bonn to try to interfere in West German legislation, i.e.,

FRANCE Trouble for Old Heroes

"He came into the door [with] his bushy eyebrows, his watery gray eyes, his chin and the double chin under it . . . one of France's great modern revolutionary figures . . . His gray face had a look of decay. [It] looked as though it were modelled from the waste material you find under the claws of a very old lion . . . 'He may be a glory and all,' said a corporal . . . 'But he is crazy as a bedbug. He has a mania for shooting people.'"

Thus, in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, Ernest Hemingway described André Marty, French Communist leader who during

lives fighting the Nazis (and laying the groundwork for the Reds' postwar power). Marty and Tillon resented Comrade Thorez's absentee leadership. Marty called Thorez and his wife, Jeannette Vermeersch, "resisters from Moscow." At a meeting of the French politburo, Tillon spoke bitterly of comrades who did not fight in the Resistance, but operated by remote control from abroad.

Thorez continued to give the orders from Moscow, and Tillon, 55, was given a distasteful job: working for Stalin's phony "peace crusade." Marty and Tillon called it ridiculous and absurd. What they wanted was riots, strikes, rebellion. Last May, when General Ridgway arrived in Paris, Marty organized Red riots which failed miserably and ended with the arrest of Jacques Duclos, No. 2 man of French Communism and in charge of the party while Thorez is away. To make matters worse, Marty used Duclos' month in jail to carry out a quick, private purge of the French Communist paper *L'Humanité*; among other staffers, he fired Duclos' girl friend.

Last week the party moved to punish the culprits. A communiqué itemized their sins; they added up to "fractionalism." Marty was fired from the party secretariat, but kept his job in the politburo. Tillon was fired from the politburo, but remained on the central committee. Both were given a month to recant and confess in approved Communist style. Only the fact that Old Heroes Marty and Tillon still have many followers inside the party saved them from immediate disgrace and expulsion. Said the party communiqué: the central committee is determined "to do everything to help comrades in error to correct their mistakes."

What Next? The Marty and Tillon purge is evidence of deep unrest in the French Communist Party. Its discipline and security system seemed seriously weakened. One piece of evidence: news of the purge leaked out to non-Communist papers before it was announced—a serious and unusual breach of party security. By eliminating the two old firebrands, Maurice Thorez—who is expected to come home from Russia next month—may be preparing a shift in the French party line. Probable new directions: 1) playing down of strikes and riots, which lost the party thousands of followers; 2) playing up of "democratic" solidarity with all left-wing parties, i.e., a new "popular front."

"It's a Miracle!"

Sickly little Gilbert Godard, a grocer's assistant, did not impress his neighbors in Chaumont (near Dijon) as the kind of man who might make a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin at Lourdes. Twice married, once divorced, he had never been seen at Mass. Nonetheless, it looked to a lot of simple folk in Chaumont last week as if Gilbert Godard, pilgrim to Lourdes, had been granted a miracle.

Pigs & Pity. Two years ago Godard, riding a motorbike, was seriously injured when he bumped into a trailer full of pigs



COMRADE THOREZ & FAMILY⁴ IN RUSSIA
He stepped on an old lion's claws.

U.P.

prevent the ratification of the Bonn regime's peace and defense treaty with the West.

If they had tried to show the West Germans that Communist-sponsored "unity" could mean only tyranny for all Germans, the delegates could scarcely have done better.

Dodging a rain of tomatoes, the delegates got into their Zims, headed down the *Autobahn* and back to East Germany. The loudspeaker called after them: "Go home! We can build our own house."

SWEDEN

Rebuff for Reds

Sweden last week elected a new Parliament. Returned to power: the government coalition of Social Democrats and Agrarians. Chief loser: the Communist Party, cut from eight seats (out of 230) to five.

the Spanish Civil War was inspector general (i.e., a sort of roving henchman) in the International Brigade. Behind Marty was another French Communist, Charles Tillon, recruiting volunteers. In World War II, Tillon organized the Communist underground in France. Among French Communists, Marty and Tillon were known as *des durs* (tough guys). Last week the tough guys, who in their day had purged hundreds of comrades, were themselves the victims of a party purge.

What They Did. Their chief crime was that they ran afoul of Maurice Thorez, boss of the French Reds, who went to Russia in 1950 to recuperate from a stroke. Thorez felt at home in Russia: a deserter from the French army, he had spent the war years there while his underground comrades in France risked their

⁴ Sons Jean, Pierre, Paul and wife Jeannette Vermeersch.

driven by Butcher Auguste Maigret. He promptly sued the butcher for 14 million francs (\$40,000). After hearing medical evidence, the court decided in Godard's favor, and Maigret's insurance company handed over some 8,000,000 francs.

By then Godard seemed in worse shape than ever. A Plexiglas support swathed his injured spine, holding his neck and back rigid. His weight had dropped from 111 to 90 pounds. His legs and one hand seemed so paralyzed that he could scarcely move. He was a pitiful sight as he hobbled along, supported by his faithful wife and a stout cane. Surprised as he was at the request, the gentle Abbé Louis Desprez, pastor of Chaumont, readily agreed to let Gilbert join the annual pilgrimage to Lourdes in search of a cure.

At Lourdes, Godard grimaced in pain as hospital attendants carried him on a stretcher to the healing spring in the grotto. They lowered him into the water. A few moments later, Godard stood up, unassisted. "I'm cured!" he cried. "It's a miracle!" "You should be very thankful," said the attendant priest, Abbé Jeanson, "but are you really cured?" To prove his point, the exuberant pilgrim hopped & skipped around the priest.

Prudence & Plexiglas. Five days later, his Plexiglas support left behind at Lourdes, Gilbert Godard was back in Chaumont, the talk of the town. Why, asked a few skeptical citizens, should such grace have fallen on him when better folk had been bypassed? "The bounty of God," said Abbé Desprez, "can fall on anyone, good or not so good. God loves us all." Some accepted the explanation. But others whispered to neighbors' dark suggestions that here was no miracle. The clergy at Lourdes were noncommittal. "The Church," said Abbé Jeanson, "reserves absolutely its judgment on M. Godard. A year from now, if he is still



International

EDEN, MRS. TITO & HUSBAND
The dictator put aside his dictation.

cured, we may know. Meanwhile, because of the circumstances of this case, we will be more prudent than ever."

Last week Gilbert Godard was busy spending his insurance money on 1) a new house, 2) a new car, 3) a new lawsuit—against the newspaper *Parisien Libéré*, which called him "a common crook." As an added symptom of recovery, he stood for a while outside the butcher's shop making rude faces through the window at Maigret, at whom, strangely enough, he was very sore.

YUGOSLAVIA

Marriage to a Major

The capitalist world learned that Communist Marshal Tito was involved in what sounded like a typically capitalist romance. It was just another case of girl marries boss.

When British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, himself a bridegroom of only six weeks, paid a visit to Tito last week, he found a new Mrs. Tito^b by the dictator's side. She is a svelte and bronzed brunette, Jovanka Budisavljevic, 28, a major in the Yugoslav army who had been assigned last year to Tito's secretariat. She had joined Tito's partisans at 17 and by war's end was a lieutenant. Last spring the dictator put aside his dictation long enough to get married. The wedding was

^a Tito's first wife was a Russian girl whom he met while in Omsk during the Russian civil war. She was loath to return with him to Yugoslavia, finally consented, only to leave him ten years later (in 1929) when he refused to settle down and give up his revolutionary activities. She is said to have died in Russia some time in the late '30s. The second wife, Herta, whom Tito married in 1939, was taken prisoner four years later by Yugoslavia's pro-Nazi quisling government. Tito, head of the Partisan government in the mountains, bailed her out by trading eleven Nazi prisoners for her freedom. They were divorced in 1947.

held in deepest secrecy. The Yugoslav press has still made no official announcement of it, but invitations to the diplomatic reception for Eden last week were issued in the names of "Marshal Josip Broz Tito and Mme. Jovanka Broz." At the reception itself, Major Jovanka played the part of hostess with poise and charm. One of the 400 guests present complimented her with the remark: "You are attracting more attention even than Mr. Eden." "No," gasped Yugoslavia's new first lady. "How can that be?"

FINLAND

Paid in Full

Finland's last "golden schooner" slid into Russian waters last week. Named for the bright brass and copper alloy used for its fittings, the schooner meant gold for Russia in another sense: it was the final payment of doughty Finland's \$570 million reparations debt to Russia. Finland thus lived up to a reputation established as the only World War I debtor nation which punctually made its payments to the U.S.

For eight years the Finns, their territory reduced 12% by Russia's annexation of Karelia and Petsamo province, have worked in shipyards, lumber camps, factories and foundries to meet the harsh Russian levy. They have delivered, among other things, 300 paper mills, 7,000 locomotives and freight cars, countless miles of cable, electric motors by the truckload, scores of thousands of prefabricated wooden houses, huge river barges for the Volga, and a 573-ship merchant marine.

The country's economy is now almost wholly geared to Russia. Under a new trade agreement, the Finns will continue to deliver goods to Russia. In exchange, they will get whatever goods (wheat, fodder, gasoline, oil, fertilizers) the Russians see fit to spare them.



Frank D. MacGowran

PILGRIM GODARD
God also loves the not so good.

THE HEMISPHERE

BRAZIL

Nationalism Wins

After ten months of debate, Brazil's Chamber of Deputies passed President Getulio Vargas' oil bill last week. If the Senate, as expected, approves it without significant changes, Brazil will join Mexico and Iran as a land of nationalized oil.

Reflecting the extreme nationalism now dominant in the country, the bill sets up the Brazilian Petroleum Corp. (Petrobrás) as a government monopoly operating under the supervision of the National Petroleum Council. Petrobrás will have the sole right to explore, exploit, refine

lion a year of precious foreign currencies for oil products, but will start paying new taxes on the imported oil. Some of the income from the new levies will be used for Petrobrás' oil explorations. But part will also go for construction of new roads. The most that opponents of the new law would say was that in a few years, after the present emotional tide recedes, a new and workable law can be passed.

ARGENTINA

Return of Hipólito

For the representative of a country that is openly hostile to the U.S., Argentina's mild, modest Ambassador Hipólito Jesús Paz, 35, has made an impressive number of friends during his 18 months in Washington. He got along so well that his boss, Foreign Minister Jerónimo Remorino, called him "the yanqui." Last month Remorino called Paz home, presumably to fire him. On his arrival, Remorino told Paz: "Young man, you've come to take your test."

The test was an appearance before President Perón and the cabinet. There Paz spoke quietly and confidently for more than two hours on Argentina's need for friendlier relations with the U.S. When he finished, Remorino, who had been expected to deliver a devastating reply, merely asked for coffee. Later, Remorino told the President: "Paz is at your disposal. To what post shall I assign him?" The President replied: "Today more than ever we need Paz in Washington."

At week's end Paz prepared to leave again for the U.S.

Through the Wringer

After several years of wild inflation, Argentina is getting a massive dose of deflation. Partly this is the result of crop failures, which have cut rural buying power to the point where industrial workers are losing their jobs for lack of demand for their products. But another reason is that Juan Perón has embarked on a policy of credit restriction so drastic that many long-established commercial houses are being driven to accept short-term loans from private sources at interest rates ranging up to 10% a month.

Buenos Aires department stores have cut prices right & left. Bankruptcies during the first eight months of 1952 were five times as many as in the same period last year. More important politically than the business wring-out is the growing unemployment. Of 130,000 textile workers, 35,000 are now estimated to be out of work; the percentage in the building industry is almost as high. Having tried valiantly to ignore the problem, Perón's labor chieftains now seek deals with hard-hit firms to get employees from the provinces fired first, and to spread the work, through reduced hours and pay, among as many union members as possible. But last week, when Perón's Labor Boss José

Espejo turned up as guest of honor at a soccer game attended by 70,000 fans, he was roundly booted.

Already, Perón's deflationary policy has driven the value of the peso on the black market from 30 to the dollar at the first of the year to 10 last week. By making Argentine business go through the wringer, Perón apparently hopes to 1) drive workers back to the land, where they are badly needed, 2) cut demand for imported goods and thus ease the foreign-exchange problem, 3) force more widespread price cuts and 4) drive more marginal operators into bankruptcy. Still cheerful and cocky, Perón promised never to help dealers by



Leonard McCombe—LIFE
PRESIDENT VARGAS

The oil is his.

and distribute the country's oil. The five U.S. and British companies now importing and distributing oil and byproducts may continue to do so. But aside from that, foreigners are out. The government will hold 51% or more of the monopoly's \$500 million stock; no foreigners and no Brazilian married to a foreigner under a joint-property agreement may hold so much as one share in Petrobrás.

Unlike the Mexican and Iranian oil revolutions, the Brazilian measure will involve no major seizure of existing private plants. There is no real oil-processing industry to expropriate. Brazil produces a bare 1.5% of the oil it needs, all from wells already owned by the government. It has only small refineries. When Brazil's Communists and nationalists shout, "The oil is ours!", they are shouting almost entirely about oil that is underground. And without the risk capital and know-how of the foreign oil companies, that is where it is likely to remain.

Under the new plan, Brazilians will not only continue to pay more than \$200 mil-



Wide World

AMBASSADOR PAZ
Needed in Washington.

relaxing his credit restrictions. Said he: "If I don't give [businessmen] loans they will have to sell merchandise—because they have it in stock—and you will pay 70 or 80 pesos for a suit instead of 300... And if they go bankrupt, what do I care?"

COSTA RICA

The Rediscovery of Limón

When Christopher Columbus reached the place he named Costa Rica in 1502, he found a friendly tribe of prosperous Indians who decked themselves out with golden ornaments.² In dilapidated Puerto Limón last week, their poverty-stricken

² They presented Columbus with two luscious virgins clad only in gold necklaces. The pious Columbus clothed them and sent them back ashore. The disgusted natives tore the Spanish finery from the girls, went off to their huts and sulked. Some modern Spaniards seem more susceptible. Last week, the Spanish naval-training bark *Juan Sebastián de Elcano* left Puerto Limón short 15 members of the crew. They had jumped ship.

descendants celebrated the 450th anniversary of Columbus' visit with a new hope that the white men's civilization might bring back the prosperity of their ancestors. In the second growth of jungle forest along the coast, United Fruit Co. engineers were studying the soil as the first step toward developing the area with banana plantations.

At the beginning of this century, Unifruit men leased a strip of coastland 30 miles wide north of Puerto Limón, cleared the jungle and planted bananas. By 1913 it was one of the most productive banana regions in the world; it shipped 11 million stems that year. But soon virulent Panama disease (a fungus that gets into the ground and destroys the plant roots) appeared and ruined plantation after plantation. There was no defense against the fungus; the company simply abandoned plantations as they became unprofitable and moved on. During the 1930s Unifruit moved to the Pacific coast, and depression settled on Limón province.

Since 1940, company engineers have tested a new method of eliminating the fungus by drowning it. In Honduras they cleared infected plantations, built dikes and flood gates, and turned the fields into lakes for a season. The water kept air out and smothered the fungus. When the lakes were drained off, the fields were disease-free and ready for replanting. The engineers know that in time the fungus will return, but they hope that periodic flooding will keep the area productive. Unifruit hopes to have the first of some 20,000 acres in Limón province under cultivation by 1954. For the future it is planning a \$50,000,000 program that will give work to some 7,000 workers.

CUBA

Nickel on the Line

The U.S. General Services Administration announced last week that its \$42 million nickel processing plant at Nicaro in eastern Cuba is going full blast again. Built by the U.S. Government during World War II and shut down after the peace because of its steep operating costs, the plant was reopened last year to help meet the urgent need for heat-resistant nickel alloys for jet engines. According to GSA Administrator Jess Larson, Nicaro's furnaces are "already operating 8% higher in efficiency" than last time, and their output is "rapidly rising towards the projected goal of 30 million pounds a year." This was perhaps over-optimistic: in August, the second month of full production, Nicaro turned out just over 2,000,000 lbs.

The figures were important, not only because the plant belongs to U.S. taxpayers but also because the manner of its reopening last year caused something of a row. Passing over the firm which had run Nicaro during the war, GSA awarded the operating contract to the Nickel Processing Co., mainly because it offered to boost Nicaro's annual output from 25 to 31 million lbs. But on the August showing, Nick-



Red Moore—Life
WHOOPING CRANE
Sure evidence of nesting.

el Processing, now owned 60% by National Lead Co. and 40% by Cuban interests, was producing at the rate of 24 million lbs. a year—less than the best World War II rate. Two new furnaces (Nicaro's eleventh and twelfth) were fired up in mid-July, and the performance may be better now.

CANADA

Newsprint from Waste Wood

A crowd of 500 Canadian business, industrial and political leaders gathered one day last week at a new clearing on the wooded east coast of Vancouver Island. They had come to attend the opening of the \$22 million Elk Falls paper mill, first newsprint mill built in Canada in 14 years.

Inside the big, greenish concrete plant, the visitors saw a sight unique in Canadian papermaking. The wood supply clanking up the jackladder to be milled into paper was not the customary heavy, costly pine, fir and spruce; it was scraps of branches and tree tops and scrubby hemlock, waste wood that loggers call "slash" or "hog." Pounded by the mill's crushing stones, the scrap was being processed into newsprint as marketable as any produced from the most expensive pulpwood.

The Elk Falls mill is largely the achievement of Robert Filberg, vice president of the Canadian Western Lumber Co. Throughout his 45 years in the British Columbia timber trade, Filberg was always bothered by the disheartening waste involved in harvesting pulpwood. In 1940, he decided to do something about it. Working with the province's forestry department, he experimented with new methods of logging waste wood and new-type machines to mill it. When the process was perfected, Filberg's company

closed a deal with the U.S.-owned Crown Zellerbach Corp. to build the Elk Falls mill. Its success is already assured. The company has a ten-year contract to sell the bulk of its 100,000-ton annual production in the U.S.

Vanishing Aristocrat

The whooping crane (*Grus americana*) is the tallest bird in North America. Depending on how proudly it holds its long neck, it can stand from four to six feet. It is also probably the noisiest bird; its elongated windpipe so amplifies its hysterical cry that it can be heard two miles away. Pure white, except for some black wing and head feathers and reddish-brown head spots, it is one of the most beautiful of birds. In flight, its wingspread is seven feet; on the ground, it walks haughtily through marshes in search of frogs and snakes, or performs its pre-mating dance with rapid grace. It is an aloof, snobbish aristocrat which sticks with its own family, fights off other cranes who come to poach on its hunting grounds.

But the crane is a vanishing aristocrat. Like human monarchs, it has had trouble adjusting to modern times and keeping its royal line going. Most of the whooping cranes disappeared with the American and Canadian frontier. Today the crane is the rarest bird on the continent; only 25 are known to exist.

In 1937, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service set up the Aransas Refuge on the Gulf Coast to provide a protected wintering place for the cranes. Each April, the birds head north over the Midwest states, then disappear into their unknown nesting grounds in Canada. Each September the surviving birds return with an average total of four baby cranes. For years, bird experts have searched Canada by helicopter, on horseback, in jeeps and on foot, hoping to find the crane's nesting grounds and protect it from predators.

Two months ago, two U.S. Wildlife Service field men caused a flurry of excitement by reporting that they had spotted two cranes in the Northwest Territories. But there was no sure evidence of nesting. Last month Professor William Rowan, the University of Alberta's expert zoologist, got word that in the muskeg wilderness of northern Alberta an old Indian guide had seen two big, white birds. Rowan interviewed the guide and from his precise description identified the birds as whooping cranes.

Rowan and two assistants eagerly searched the spot. They found the cranes' tracks—two sets of big, three-toed tracks, and to the right of each set another set of baby crane prints. Last week, after studying photographs and measurements of the tracks, Professor Rowan announced that the baby crane tracks gave proof that the area is a nesting ground for the whooping crane—the first found in Canada since 1922. Under the 1916 Migratory Birds treaty with the U.S., Canada's Wildlife Service is now bound to protect the area and do all it can to prevent the rare bird from becoming extinct.

PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Charlie Chaplin and his family had hardly sailed for England aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* when the 63-year-old silent-movie comedian got some bombshell news. U.S. Attorney General James McGranery announced that Chaplin, who has remained a British subject while living and working in the U.S. for 40 years, would be picked up by Immigration officials on his return and held for a hearing to determine if he is readmissible. The Justice Department refused to say on what grounds it would question Chaplin's right to re-enter the country (said one official: "That might prejudice our case"). But the press speculated on some reasons: the McCarran Act bars aliens from entering the U.S. on grounds of morals, or for membership or affiliation with Communist organizations. Chaplin has been cited as a sponsor for some Communist-front groups, and the noisy Chaplin-Joan Berry paternity suit, decided against the comedian (TIME, April 30, 1945), might leave him open to a charge of "moral turpitude."

In Hollywood, Columnist Hedda Hopper cried: "Hundreds of people . . . maybe thousands . . . all those wonderful people we call little people . . . were pleased" with the news. "No one can deny," wrote Hedda, that Chaplin "is a good actor. He is. But that doesn't give him the right to go against our customs, to abhor everything we stand for, to throw our hospitality back in our faces . . . I abhor what he stands for . . . 'Good riddance to bad company!'"

In England, the press was warmly hospitable to Chaplin. The *Observer* said: "Should American authorities really intend to revoke his permit . . . because of random imputations and not on the basis

of judicial verdict, they would be acting . . . rather shabbily and with little sense of logic . . . If the great comedian wishes to stay here in the country whose citizenship he has so pertinaciously retained, he will be less harassed and very welcome."

On the *Queen Elizabeth*, Chaplin wore the sadly wistful expression that has made him famous. "I applied for a re-entry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith," he said. "Therefore I assume that the United States Government will recognize its validity."

The National Research Council announced that it has renewed its annual grant of \$40,000 to Indiana University's Professor Dr. Alfred Kinsey and his Institute for Sex Research. Zoologist Kinsey is now completing his study of the sexual habits of the human female.

Pope Pius XII, a bit under the weather with a slight fever and a mild cold, canceled all audiences for the remainder of the week. But by week's end His Holiness felt well enough to appear at a window overlooking the inner courtyard of the papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo to give his blessings to a crowd of 300 pilgrims.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, which has been making public some of its "compromises" with dilatory taxpayers, confessed that it had been a bad judge of talent—so bad that it cost the U.S. \$90,000. In 1937, Actress **Ethel Barrymore** owed \$98,660.38 in back taxes, but got the bureau to accept \$7,500. Reasoned the tax collector: Ethel was "broke," had "no future on the stage . . . It is generally known that her popularity has been on the decline for the past several years. At the present time there is practically no



Associated Press

CHARLES CHAPLIN

Sadly and famously wistful.

demand for her services." Despite this theatrical judgment, Ethel again caught the limeight, made a smash hit on Broadway in *The Corn Is Green* and in Hollywood with *None But the Lonely Heart*, *The Spiral Staircase* and *Just for You*. Since the compromise, she has made 18 pictures, earned well over \$1,000,000.

At a solemn ceremony in Suresnes, France, SHAPE Chief **Matthew B. Ridgway** & wife, General **George C. Marshall** and France's Marshal **Alphonse-Pierre Juin** joined in the dedication of two new wings on the memorial chapel in the American Military Cemetery, where U.S. dead of both world wars are buried. Marshall, as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, delivered the main address.

In Hollywood, **Mary Pickford**, 59, sadly announced that she has withdrawn from a projected movie—her first in 20 years. "Since the decision not to make *Circle of Fire* in Technicolor," she wrote Producer Stanley Kramer, "I have been very unhappy and very much disturbed. I do feel that after so long an absence from the screen, my return should not be in black & white."

Visiting Spain on business, **Henry Ford** paused long enough in Madrid to take a capework lesson from Matador Luis Miguel Dominguez, but politely declined an invitation to get into the bullring with the real thing. Said Ford: "Sorry . . . All my training and upbringing have not prepared me for this kind of fun."

Tallulah Bankhead published a 326-page autobiography (*Tallulah*; Harper; \$3.95), which began with a testy denial: "Despite all you may have heard to the contrary, I have never had a ride in a patrol wagon." From then on, most of the



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book is a series of crisp confessions which fascinated at least one early reader. The publishers eagerly snatched at a warm blurb from **Harry S. Truman**: "I haven't been able to put it down. Undoubtedly the most interesting book I've had in my hands since I have been President of the United States."

Oldtime Comedian **Buster Keaton** gave photographers a chance to catch him in a traditionally morose pose before leaving on the *United States* for a European business trip. Two pieces of business: the London premiere of Charlie Chaplin's *Limelight* (see above), in which Keaton appears; a three-week stint with a Paris circus.

"For the first time, and in dramatic detail," Hearst's *New York Journal-American* began running "the remarkable story



United Press

BUSTER KEATON
Two pieces of business.

of how 'the richest girl in the world,' **Doris Duke**, found peace of mind" as a disciple of Hindu Yogi Rao, "who looks like Rasputin and talks like a Hindu Billy Graham." At 40, reported Feature Writer **Omar Garrison**, Doris is a changed woman. Garrison saw "simple joy radiate from her smile as she washed dishes at the sink of [the yogi's] shabby bungalow apartment in Hollywood . . . How did the 63-year-old barefoot ascetic give 'the world's richest girl' something she had been unable to buy with a fortune of more than \$100,000,000?" It was all due to yoga: "You must start," said Yogi Rao, "with your body . . . Learn to eat properly, breathe properly, and to have correct posture." To demonstrate, he "drank a glass of water, then calmly chewed up the tumbler and swallowed it. 'I'm the only living person who knows what potassium cyanide or fuming nitric acid tastes like,' he declared. 'The others are dead.' Doris Duke . . . was impressed . . ."

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What has she got

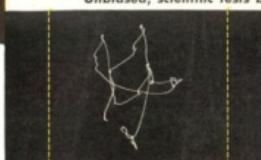


THE MONRO-MATIC — Last word in office efficiency. Single Keyboard speeds hand and mind. And photographic hand action studies by the U. S. Testing Company, Inc., at right, show why.

*We certify that these photographs were made under our supervision in our laboratories. They represent a true comparison as to hand travel in performing the same routine calculation on a Monro-Matic and a typical, two-keyboard calculating machine. Test #44156, April 10, 1952. United States Testing Co., Inc.

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Of the leading fully automatic calculators on the market today, only Monroe's Single Keyboard lets the operator think and work in a single system. For proof, see the photographs at the left — part of a motion study made by the U. S. Testing Company, Inc., to measure hand travel of the Monro-Matic and competing models of the next most popular makes. Operators thoroughly familiar with their machines were tested on the same routine business problem.

Note the compact, concentrated action of the Monroe. Manually or mentally, attention is never divided. The operator wastes no time or motion.

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THE PRESS

Roy Howard Moves Over

As an up & coming editor in E. W. Scripps's newspaper chain, dapper young Roy Wilson Howard once got some advice from his boss: "This is a young man's game. By the time you're 40, if you have any ability, you'd better resign and get into something else." By the time his 40th birthday was approaching, Howard had built up the United Press, was business manager of all Scripps papers. But for ambitious Roy Howard, that was still not enough. Marching into E. W.'s office, he said: "I'm following your advice and offering you my resignation."

Scripps, taking back his advice, said things had changed. He persuaded dynamo Howard to stay, changed the chain's name to Scripps-Howard, let him share the management with Scripps's son & heir Robert. Roy Howard brought the chain its greatest growth, prosperity and editorial vigor. He expanded the chain boldly into New York, Washington, Birmingham, Albuquerque, Fort Worth, etc. Far from making his papers pale stereotypes of one another, he encouraged local editors to lead their communities, as the Cleveland *Press*'s Louis Seltzer has so notably done. Howard, whose vernacular is as colorful as his rainbow-colored shirts, developed Columnists Heywood Broun, Westbrook Pegler, Ernie Pyle, Robert Ruark, lets Mrs. Roosevelt write as she pleases, even though her views often conflict with his.

Howard enjoyed himself most when scoring exclusive interviews with captains and kings (e.g., Stalin, Hirohito). Editorially farsighted, he fought for realistic internationalism, opposed Communist imperialism when few others could even find it, fought corruption. Few men seemed to stay as vigorous with advancing years. But last week, 30 years after he first spoke it, Roy Howard made good his threat to quit. On his 70th birthday next



Osborne

CHARLES SCRIPPS
Couldn't be kept standing still.

New Year's Day, Howard announced, he will resign as president of the chain's top operating company, E. W. Scripps Co., and a new young team will take over. The members:

¶ Charles Edward Scripps, 32, second of the late Bob Scripps's four sons and the only one so far to take an interest in the papers, will become chairman of E. W. Scripps Co. (75% of which is owned by his family's trust set up by E. W.'s will). As such, he will be top boss, succeeds his stepfather William W. Hawkins, 69.[¶] After three years of college (William and Mary and Pomona), Scripps served a reporter's apprenticeship on the chain's

* Who married Robert Scripps's widow in 1943, five years after her husband's death.

Cleveland *Press*, put in a World War II hitch in the Coast Guard, has since worked on the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* and the Cincinnati *Post*.

¶ Jack Rohe Howard, 42, Roy's only son, will succeed his father as president. A graduate of Yale ('32), Jack Howard worked on Scripps's Indianapolis *Times* and Washington *News*, ran the chain's radio stations and finally became his father's chief troubleshooter.

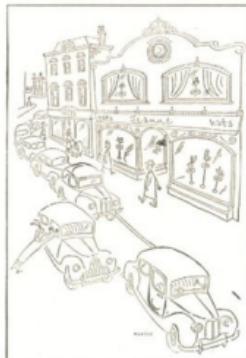
¶ Walker Stone, 48, who has run Scripps-Howard's Washington bureau since 1936, will take on the long-vacant title of editor-in-chief. His main job: laying down policies for the chain's national editorials.

Nobody who knew Oldtimer Roy Howard thought that he was stepping out completely. He keeps his title as president & editor of the chain's bellwether, the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, will continue to act as adviser to the new team. Said he: "These young fellows have come along, know all I ever knew, plus whatever they've learned themselves. They couldn't be kept standing still indefinitely without losing some of their high enthusiasm. So I'm moving over."

Listen for the Roars

Librettist W. S. Gilbert once trapped the editor of *Punch* with a bland question: Were many jokes sent in? "Hundreds," said the editor. "Then," snapped Gilbert, "why don't you print some of them?" Like some Englishmen, Americans have long looked on *Punch*'s quiet brand of British fun with blank amazement. But since the war, *Punch* has been trying to broaden its audience (*TIME*, June 2, 1947). Now, to prove that even U.S. readers can laugh at today's *Punch* (circ. 136,537), its editors have authorized a collection of *The Best Cartoons from Punch* (Simon & Schuster; \$3) and are listening for the roars.

Missing are the traditional cartoons that were merely illustrations for dialogue. *Punch*'s modern jokes are in the drawings themselves, broad, often wildly exaggerated cartoons by Britain's best—



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Also snake charmers, woolly dogs and women in telephone booths.



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Emmett, Anton, Sprod, Francois, ffolkles—with only a helpful nudge or two from the captions. And most of the characters are the kind Americans can understand: taxi drivers, sidewalk hawkers, boy geniuses, women in telephone booths, snake charmers, acrobats, psychoanalysts, woolly dogs, fancy new cars and rickety old ones.

Britons, the running text explains, are pretty much like Americans:

¶ The British must cope with television, which gives the usual trouble (Santa Claus fights his way to the chimney through a forest of TV aerials).

¶ Backseat drivers are much the same (cave wife being dragged by caveman: "Avoid loose stones, and watch out for the Brontosaurus round the corner").

¶ Britons are psychoanalyzed (man on the couch to his analyst, who is sound asleep in a chair behind him: "... and always, I feel that I'm an awful bore").

As a commentator on manners & morals, *Punch* has come a lot closer to what the U.S. thinks is funny. But *Best Cartoons* is still as British as tea & cakes. The fun is gentle and slightly reserved, and there are no rowdy burlesques of sex.

Writes Humorist A. P. Herbert in the foreword: "[There is] nothing to compare . . . with Peter Arno's famous couple in bed ('Wake up, you mutt. We're getting married today'). The nearest thing to a sexy joke that I can remember seeing in *Punch* was this: The Mayor of Liverpool, solemnly commemorating and confirming the long association of Liverpool with the River Mersey, threw a gold ring into the river. *Punch* said: 'Now that Liverpool has been formally wedded to the Mersey, many are saying it is about time that Manchester did the right thing by the Ship Canal.'

A Guided Boomerang

In the battle for bigger headlines, press officers for the military, like other Government bureaucrats, sometimes try to make a news story seem bigger than it actually is. Last week, through the snafus of its own censorship setup, the U.S. Navy got caught at the trick.

The story started when the Navy invited correspondents for United Press, Associated Press and International News Service aboard the aircraft carrier *Boxer* in Korean waters. They learned that they would see the first use of guided missiles in the Korean war (see INTERNATIONAL). The Navy's men had an intriguing warning to give: the project was too secret to write about.

Back in Tokyo after an interesting trip, U.P.'s Robert Gibson and A.P.'s Fred Waters wrote the story anyway of how they had seen Grumman Hellcat fighters, carrying TV transmitters, take off without pilots and be guided from "mother" planes. They thought censors might clear the story. They also mailed their home offices uncensored carbons of the stories to use in trying to get clearance from the Pentagon. The I.N.S.'s Don Dixon, taking the Navy at its word on the super-secrecy, did not even write the story.

Samson

FOLDING CHAIRS

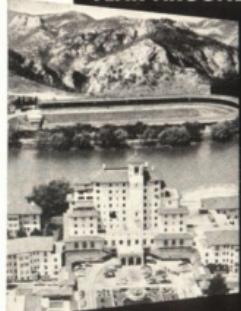
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After that, a comedy of errors and bureaucratic snafus began. While the Navy in Tokyo sat on the censor's copies of the stories for twelve days, A.P., using its uncensored copy, succeeded in getting it okayed in Washington with just three major deletions. Stricken out were the use of "TV eyes," the fact that the "missiles" were actually obsolete airplanes and carried 2,000-lb. bombs. Last week A.P. sent out the story for release to the morning papers. When U.P. got word of the release, it asked its Tokyo office why its own story was not being cleared. Since standard practice of the Tokyo war-news setup is to release all stories when one is cleared, U.P. sent out its uncensored story containing all the details which Washington had deleted from A.P.'s. U.P. was beaten by eight hours on the story by A.P., but U.P.'s additional facts gave it top Page One play in many papers. In Washington, Navy brass called in all three services to find out who had leaked secrets and why. Retorted U.P.: What secrets? *Popular Science* had run a story about the possibilities of equipping Hellcat "missiles" with TV as long ago as April.

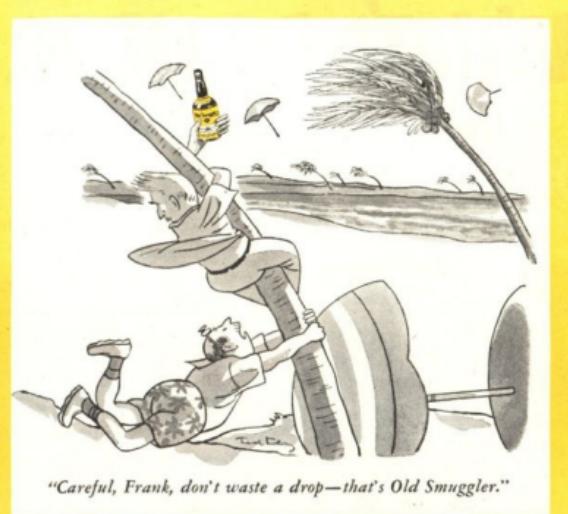
Actually the Navy could not squawk very much, since the things it suppressed were already generally known. By "violating" censorship, the U.P. had scaled the stunt down to size.

Publisher at Bay

As a newspaper publisher, Glenn McCarthy operates on the same theory as he does when he is wildcatting for oil: if at first you don't succeed, just pour in another hundred thousand or so. Five years ago, McCarthy bought up the *Citizen* chain of nine neighborhood throwaways in Houston and put his theory into practice. For some time the going was rough; *Citizen* bill collectors went knocking on advertisers' doors the day their ads appeared. But McCarthy, undaunted, poured \$1,000,000 into his chain, expanded into Houston suburbs as well as south into Texas City and the Freeport area. With lots of neighborhood news of Boy Scouts, schools, garden clubs, etc., he distributes 158,000 papers a week, last February finally got into the black.

Last week Publisher McCarthy ran into more trouble. With its regular Wednesday edition, Jesse Jones's big (circ. 183,000) *Houston Chronicle* issued five special sections, crammed with McCarthy-style news and aimed at the various Houston neighborhoods covered by the *Citizen*. The *Chronicle's* new weekly sections, each with a staff of its own, were the Jones answer to the circulation and advertising inroads made by McCarthy and by Scripps-Howard's *Press* (circ. 114,346) and Oveta Culp Hobby's *Post* (circ. 170,000). Glenn professed no surprise at the *Chronicle* move, said Jones had tried to buy the *Citizen* from him months ago.

McCarthy had a typical solution. He arranged a sizable loan from Dallas Rupe & Son's investment firm, and planned expansion into other Houston areas, and possibly other cities.



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Old Smuggler

BRAND

SCOTCH with a HISTORY

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A—Because the flavor of Old Smuggler is too precious to be wasted—and because it is so popular you may find your dealer temporarily out of stock.

Q—Why is it called Old Smuggler?

A—Because in ancient days the thrifty Scots bought their finest whisky from the "smugglers."

Q—Why is it Scotch with a history?

A—Because it was established in 1835 and perpetuates a colorful era in Scottish history. Ask for Old Smuggler the next time and read the complete story on the back label on every bottle.

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MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa



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"Oh, Rinehart!"

For more than 50 years, usually on a warm spring night, Harvard Yard has echoed with the familiar cry, "Oh, Rinehart!" It is the summons which brings students tumbling out of their rooms, whips them up to water fights, raids, and occasionally riots. It is Harvard's great rebel yell, but just how it first got started, few Harvardians ever knew.

Then, in 1936, a quiet, 61-year-old alumnus turned up at the university's tercentenary celebration to set the record straight. His name: John Bryce Gordon Rinehart. His story:

"It was in the spring of 1900. Examinations were over, and the atmosphere was tense . . . My classmates always looked upon me as a grind. They were continually calling for me to go out on a spree, but I have never touched a drop in my life.

"That spring evening in 1900, they came and called up to my room . . . The late Frank Simonds [the future historian and war correspondent] . . . heard the call, and just for a joke stuck his head out of his window and repeated the call. The cry was taken up . . . Within a few minutes the Yard was a bedlam."

Since then, the Yard has often been a bedlam. Studious John Rinehart himself graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1903, went into practice in Manhattan, finally retired to his home in Waynesburg, Pa. There he lived a life of quiet respectability, buying and selling farmlands, and there last week, at 77, he died. To the end, old John Rinehart, whose name started so many riots in Harvard Yard, never touched a drop.

The Green Thumb

When he was a Nebraska farm boy, little Alvin Johnson studied so hard that his classmates called him "Professor Frog." He read so much that his neighbors were sure he would go "brain-broke." But to his own Danish-born parents, Alvin was something special. "This boy," proclaimed his grandfather proudly, "will be a philosopher."

Alvin Johnson never held himself out as a philosopher, but he did become a scholar—with a spectacular sort of wanderlust that eventually made him famous. A kindly, ruddy-faced man who wandered from medicine to the classics to economics, he taught at eight universities, founded a school, finally became one of U.S. education's elder statesmen. By last week, as he published his autobiography at 77 (*Pioneer's Progress*; Viking Press, \$5), he could justly make the claim: "I possessed an educational green thumb. Intellectual plants grew under my hand."

"Friends of Mine." At the University of Nebraska, Johnson enrolled as a pre-med, but his heart belonged just as much to Latin and Greek. He devoured Tacitus and Thucydides ("Two friends of mine"), took up Sanskrit, learned German, threw

himself into the Populist cause. He also submitted to the drilling of a stiff-backed young military instructor named John J. Pershing.¹⁰ By the time the Spanish-American War broke out, Johnson was ready to enlist.

He never went beyond Chickamauga. Instead, he watched 112 out of the 120 men in his company succumb to malaria, typhoid and dysentery in Georgia. That caused him to worry about other things besides the classics. "Why had this government of ours rushed gaily into . . . war . . . ? Why was no attention ever given to the problems of sanitation? Why were we left with obsolete rifles . . . ?" To answer some of these questions, Johnson took up economics.

By living partly on sea biscuit, he man-



Fred Stein

ALVIN JOHNSON
For the educated, education.

aged to earn a Ph.D. at Columbia. Later he got a job at Bryn Mawr, published his first textbook, wrote a delicately worded book on prostitution for a group of Manhattan reformers called the Committee of Fifteen. After a brief return engagement at Columbia, he headed west ("You are making a great mistake," cried Nicholas Murray Butler). He taught at Nebraska, in Texas, in Chicago, became head of the economics department at Stanford, finally returned east to teach at Cornell. With Walter Lippmann, he also became one of the first editors of the *New Republic*. Then in 1919 he turned to a brand-new career.

Clear & Steady. He became a founder and later director of a new sort of school—"an institution for the continued education of the educated." As Johnson saw

¹⁰ Who, fresh from fighting the Sioux in Dakota, also taught mathematics and took enough law courses to earn an LL.B.



Try this for two minutes!

Just close out those distracting noises for two minutes. Footsteps, voices, buzzers, machines. All the annoying noises that threaten the efficiency and productivity of offices, workrooms or other business quarters.

Enjoy the peace and quiet that can be yours with Bigelow's Cushionlok. The new acoustical carpet that absorbs up to 90% of floor noises and helps deaden other echoed sounds.

It is not unusual to find Cushionlok insulates and absorbs sound so effectively that often no further acoustical treatment is necessary.

Bigelow's Cushionlok can be installed while "business goes on as usual." It requires no cushion lining — the rubber cushion is built-in. It can be laid directly on concrete or

any-type floor. It can be cut in any shape, matched, pieced and even re-laid, if necessary.

When you realize how this handsome, practical carpet combines impressive good looks with the functional properties of sound absorption — you'll agree Bigelow's Cushionlok is the *best* floor covering for offices, stores, banks, hotels, etc., where there is noise and traffic.

For a sample of Bigelow's Cushionlok, write on your business stationery to Dept. A, 140 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.



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Bigelow sales offices are located in the following strategic cities: Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Hartford, Conn.; High Point, N. C.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penna.; Pittsburgh, Penna.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

What a SCOTCH!



White Horse... of course!

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A piece of enlarged Airfilm material. Notice that the air does not squeeze out, as with ordinary spongy materials. The sealed-in air in Airfilm supports your entire weight. You walk on air!

Proof that you walk on air

in America's only { pneumatic
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HERE is dramatic evidence that Airfilm — the only product granted patents as a "pneumatic shoe material" — supports your weight and cushions the shocks of walking. You really do walk on air. . . . And Airfilm Shoes offer another exclusive comfort feature: entirely nailless construction! . . . Get the whole Airfilm story. See your dealer or write for his name and a sample of Airfilm material. *The House of Crosby Square, Division of Mid-States Shoe Co., Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin*



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A layer of sealed air cells lies between insole and outsole.

Heels are fastened with fibre pegs by an exclusive process.



it, "the educated . . . bore a heavy social responsibility . . . It was therefore of the utmost importance that the educated mind remain clear and steady." But unfortunately, the good minds seemed to him to be the first to be eroded by "torrents of emotion-bearing catchwords." What the U.S. needed, he decided, was a place where the educated could refresh themselves with reflection and study.

With a group of distinguished scholars (among them: Philosopher John Dewey, Economist Thorstein Veblen, Historians Charles Beard and James Harvey Robinson), he set up shop in six old Manhattan houses, began advertising for students ("Good God," said Beard, "they are selling us like a new brand of cheese"). Gradually, people began answering the ads. One of the first major U.S. experiments in adult education, the New School for Social Research was a success from the start.

Over the years, its enrollment has grown to 5,000. But to Alvin Johnson, it has been only one of many activities. In 1927 he took on the job of editing the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*. He also wrote a novel, an article on Cleopatra, raised enough money to build the New School a permanent building, designed by Joseph Urban.

Worried about the German scholars threatened by the Nazis, Alvin Johnson set up a University in exile, persuaded a group of Manhattan philanthropists to finance it and the State Department to issue visas. All in all, he got eleven scholars out of Germany to teach at the New School. Then he began to worry about France. He established Manhattan's *École Libre des Hautes Études* — a graduate school where French and Belgian refugee professors could lecture. At first, he thought he would try to rescue only five scholars from the Occupation, but by the time he had finished, the *École* faculty numbered 60.

Now "retired into the limbo of emeritus" at his home in Nyack, N.Y., Alvin Johnson is still as busy as ever, rereading Plautus, Terence, Vergil, Seneca, thinking up a few new schemes (e.g., he recently persuaded the New School to hire retired professors for an additional semester of teaching), and "experiencing the eager thrill of dawn . . . not too deeply discouraged by the gathering darkness of night."

Report Card

¶ As school opened, New York City found itself caught way off base. In spite of all the preparations for record enrollments, 518,000 pupils showed up for grade-school classes — a whopping 15,000 more than were expected. Hired forthwith: 100 new grade-school teachers.

¶ The Social Welfare Council of the Oranges and Maplewood, N. J. finally got the lowdown on how teen-agers spend their leisure time: 81% watch TV 11.3 hours a week; 77.6% listen to the radio 9.7 hours a week; 47.5% spend about 8.2 hours on dates; 83.8 spend 9.2 hours on homework; 61% spend 4.4 hours talking on the telephone; 46.3% spend 8 hours doing nothing at all.



"A casual conversation with a service station attendant led to this 1911 Chalmers," writes James Beun of Quakertown, Pa. "It had been in a barn, completely forgotten, for 26 years. After doing a laborious job of restoring it, you can be sure I'm protecting its engine against corrosion and rust, as well as wear, with Gulfpride H.D."

Gulfpride H.D. is the remarkable new *high detergency* motor oil, developed in 14 million miles of test driving. It's ideal in both *new* and *old* cars.



"Firepower performance is one of the great features of this new Chrysler," says Walter D. Belshaw, of Washington, D. C. "Under all driving conditions, all year 'round, I know I can rely on Gulfpride H.D. to keep my engine clean and smooth."

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tant advantages: In both day-to-day driving and high-speed touring, it cuts engine wear. It prevents plugging of piston rings and clogging of oil screens. It fights corrosion and rust. And it keeps hydraulic valve lifters from sticking. Ask your Good Gulf dealer about it.

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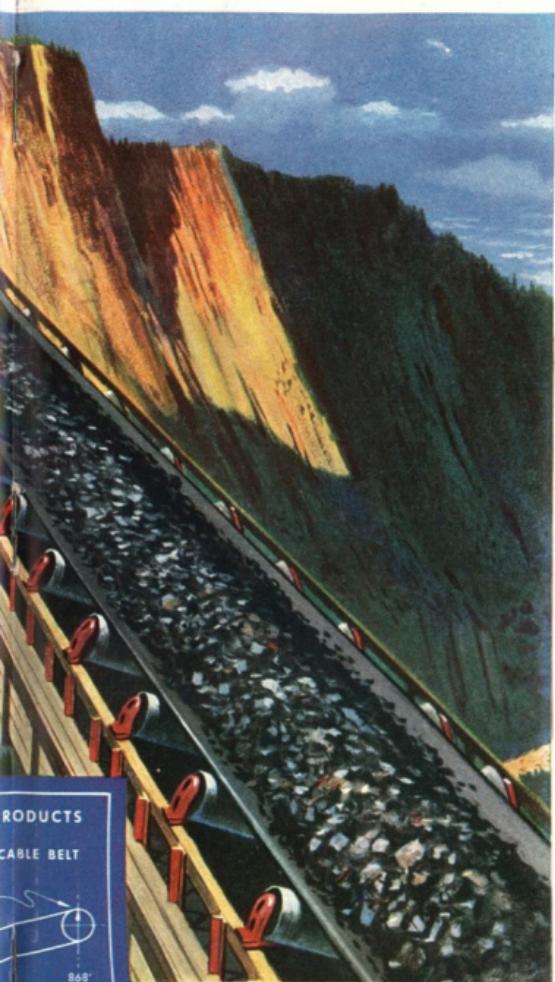
GOODYEAR INDUSTRIAL RUBBER

GTR-Specified COMPASS STEEL
for world's highest slope lift

72" drive pulley
1500 HP motor

3,167'
horizontal distance

ing conveyor belts?



Remember Your Geometry? Most of it was discovered by a smart Greek named Euclid—the man who told us, thousands of years ago, that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. But where deep mines are concerned, that straight line runs on a *slope*—from the diggings to a surface-located tipple. And that poses a question—how high can you lift a load with a conveyor belt?

Time was when the answer was "not very high"—only a couple of hundred feet or so. But that was before the G.T.M. — Goodyear Technical Man — developed a conveyor belt construction that sinews the belt with a single layer of high tensile steel cables in the heart of the belt, insulated and protected by rubber and plies of heavy fabric. Called "COMPASS Steel Cable Belts"—these conveyor belts pointed the way to new record lifts.

Year by year, mine operators have been going deeper below ground — lifting greater loads to greater heights. With a series of these belts—one passing its load along to the next—there is no limit to the height you can climb. Even *one* belt can reach higher than Yosemite Falls, with a continuous stream of material adding up to a tremendous tonnage.

Moving huge tonnages to the surface in the shortest space of time has always been the secret of economical and profitable mining operations. So it isn't very hard to understand how it happens that the G.T.M. has belted 16 of the top 19 slope lifts on record—including the three world's record lifts. Yet today's record installation shown in the blueprint will be dwarfed tomorrow—thanks to the G.T.M.-developed COMPASS construction.

If you have a mine, it will pay you to look into slope conveyors to handle your output. For above-ground operations, conveyor belts can help you to more economical, more profitable operations, too—over many miles, or inside your plant. So get in touch with the man who knows conveyor belts best—the G.T.M.—by writing Goodyear, Mechanical Goods Division, Akron 16, Ohio.

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RELIGION

Missionaries in Rome

Cline Paden, 33, a minister of the fundamentalist Churches of Christ, looked out of his window in Rome last week to find 40 armed *carabinieri* at his door. Soon after, as members of his congregation began to arrive for Sunday services at the chapel downstairs, the *carabinieri* waved them away. Pastor Paden went downstairs to remonstrate. He urged the *carabinieri* themselves to come inside to hear his preaching. Said their commander: "Why would you let us attend your services? We are all Catholics." Answered Evangelist Paden: "All the more reason for us to save your souls." The *carabinieri* just went on patrolling the entrance.

The blunt words and the police cordon were part of a wrangle that began a fortnight ago with the closing of one Church of Christ in northern Italy, and reached a climax last week when the Italian government closed all 22 of them. In three years of missionary work in Roman Catholic Italy, Church of Christ missionaries have made only 450 converts. Some of their followers, after accepting gifts of food and clothing, have gone back to Catholicism. But until the closing, the outlook for more converts still seemed hopeful.

In Rome, Italian officials denied that the ban on the Churches of Christ was anti-Protestant persecution. Although Protestants have constitutional freedom in Italy, a 1929 ordinance requires them to get a permit from the Ministry of the Interior before opening new churches. Faced with interminable delays when they have requested permits, Church of Christ ministers have gone ahead without them.

Older Protestant churches in Italy, which have complied with the registration laws, have not had any trouble. Said the Rev. Emanuele Sbaffi, a Methodist, and chairman of Italy's Federal Council of Evangelical Churches (membership: 60,000): "We enjoy complete freedom of worship . . . We feel that our friends of the Churches of Christ are not entirely in the right."

Pastor Paden and his fellow ministers were not giving up; they were holding services wherever possible. Said Paden: "You can close the doors of the church buildings . . . The Church is God and you cannot close Him down . . . I guess we were more aggressive than the others in the service of God."

Communist Christianity?

When the Communists took over Czechoslovakia in 1948, Dr. Joseph Hromadka, dean of the Jan Comenius Theological Faculty in Prague, was one of the few Christian leaders to cooperate with them. Since then, he has become one of Europe's rare spokesmen for the view that Christianity can get along under Communist regimes.⁸

⁸ One fellow spokesman: the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, "Red Dean" of Canterbury.



Jack Birns—Life

PASTOR PADEN
"I guess we're more aggressive."

How does it work in Czechoslovakia? The *Christian Century* interviewed Dr. Hromadka during the international Protestant conferences at Lund, Sweden (TIME, Sept. 1), last week, reported, in third-person paraphrase, Hromadka's answers to the question, as checked and approved by Hromadka himself. Excerpts:

Cooperation with the Communists: "When Hromadka declared [his] attitude . . . many of his colleagues in the Czech church considered it a false step. Some even questioned his integrity . . . But now most of this has changed. There are still those who disagree, but they



Associated Press

THEOLOGIAN HROMADKA
"No moral absolutes for the Marxist."

do not question his integrity—only his judgment. An increasing number of the younger students have come to take this position."

Policy as a Czech Christian: "There are not many choices . . . If one will not work with the regime in its endeavor to reshape the old economic order, and tries to undermine it, one follows a path which can only lead to anarchy and ugly reaction . . ."

The Religion of Marxists: "Religion, of course, they consider an ideology and an opiate. In all this there is much with which Hromadka believes Christians would have to agree . . . We must confess that [religion] has often been an opiate, that it has carried along much of superstition and legend, that it has been made a tool of exploitation."

A Substitute Faith: "It is really quite surprising to see how much the practice as well as the theory of Marxism presents a secularized form of Christianity . . . the quality of regret for deviations approaches genuine penitence."

Marxist Morality: "There are no moral absolutes for the Marxist, either in history or over history. Good and bad are always relative to concrete and changing situations. Now there is much truth in this for Christians. They cannot face all situations with premeditated norms or moral conventions. The saints have often done astonishing things."

Indoctrination: "In the elementary and secondary schools there is no systematic indoctrination in Marxism, although, of course, the teachers have it always in mind. On the university level it must be taught, and the Prague theological faculty is the only higher school which is free to teach another philosophy than Marxism. There are difficulties, of course, and some minor officials and minor party members are more suspicious and intolerant than others. But there has been nothing like forced confessions."

Relations with World Protestantism: "It was very encouraging to Hromadka . . . that he was permitted to come to Lund, which had not seemed at all a high probability. Nobody told him what to say, or even asked him what he intended to say . . ."

The Impact of Communism on Theology: "This is our terribly difficult task. We cannot hide from this remorseless analysis of Christianity; we must confess how much has been hollow and unreal or worse. And we search passionately for that center and foundation of our faith which is invulnerable to attack."

Timely Saints

"The portrait of a saint," writes Clare Boothe Luce, "is only a fragment of a great and still uncompleted mosaic—the portrait of Jesus." Although a sizable portion of Christendom (including the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox communions) honors the saints as man's intercessors with God, historical distances have dimmed most saintly portraits even for the modern Christian, to say nothing of the skeptic who lives next door. To

THE STORY OF BOSTON'S FAMED Parker House

Invitation . . .

Parker House registers from 1856 to date could very well be considered as directories of Who's Who in all fields of endeavor. That this famed Boston hostelry served as meeting-place for such literary bigwigs as Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, goes without saying. Other visiting celebrities also showed a definite preference for the comfort and food to be had at the corner of School and Tremont. Among them: Charles Dickens, Alexander Graham Bell, Ulysses S. Grant, Sarah Bernhardt, an entire Chinese Embassy, Rufus Choate and many another.



BOSTON'S FAMED PARKER HOUSE

Its register awaits your signature

Celebrities still come, still enjoy the solid comforts which make their stay at today's completely modern Parker House[®] more pleasant than it would be anywhere else. But not for the headliners alone is the Parker House register: thousands of visitors less famous but no less desirous of enjoying the service, convenience, facilities, prestige of Boston's famed hotel have written their names on the dotted line. The Parker House management cordially invites all visitors to Boston to share this same hospitality—suggests that prospective guests make their reservations in advance whenever possible.

Easy Quiz Question . . .

An avid listener and viewer of radio and TV quiz programs recently stated that no less than 14 times in the past few months has he heard propounded the question "In what city is the Parker House located?"—a gratifying to the staff of the hotel and a tribute to its fame, is the further report that only once has a participant been unable to answer the question correctly.

"Rooms begin at \$5.00. All have circulating ice-water, bath, 4-network radio.

Parker House
BOSTON

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION

show the "timeliness" of the saints in 1952. Clare Luce has edited *Saints for Now* (Sheed & Ward; \$3.50), 20 sketches of triumphant Christians of the past.

The contributors' list of *Saints for Now* covers a wide literary spectrum. Among them: Novelists Evelyn Waugh, D. B. Wyndham Lewis and Kathleen Norris; Journalists Vincent Sheean, Rebecca West and Whittaker Chambers; Sports-writer Paul Gallico; Poet Alfred Noyes and Moviemaker John Farrow. The majority are Roman Catholics, and all but two—Trappist Thomas (*The Seven Stores of Mountain*) Merton and Sister Madeline, president of Indiana's St. Mary's College—are laymen.

Each contributor was asked to write about his favorite saint. Two saints, Francis of Assisi and the Spanish mystic John of the Cross, were selected twice. Poet Noyes has written about St. John the Evangelist as the most "intuitive" of the Apostles. George Lamb, a young British Catholic, discusses St. Simeon Styliites, the 5th century hermit who spent 37 years sitting on a pillar. Psychiatrist Karl Stern writes about St. Thérèse of Lisieux, a bourgeois French girl who died in 1897, at 24, in a Carmelite cloister. Also included: one Pope, Pius V; two Jesuits, Ignatius Loyola and his missionary follower Francis Xavier; one parish priest, St. Jean Vianney, the 19th century curé of Ars.

Some of the saints, as their 20th century biographers see them:

St. Augustine, the 5th century Bishop of Hippo, was Christianity's first great philosopher. Writes Anglican Rebecca West: "His works are the foundation of modern Western thought . . . He took as his subject matter a certain complex of ideas which intrude into every developed religion and are present in Christianity also; the idea that matter, and especially matter related to sex, is evil; that man, wearing a body made of matter, living in a material world, and delighting in the manifestations of sex, is tainted with evil, and must cleanse himself before God; and that this atonement must take the form of suffering. He examined these ideas from a philosophical point of view and discussed how they looked in the new light cast on the world by the life of Christ . . . The construction thus built stood up so well that the Western mind made it its home, and its finest achievements since then have consisted largely of modifying and extending the original structure . . ."

St. Benedict founded the Western monasticism which saved Europe in the Dark Ages. Writes Quaker Whittaker Chambers: "Against that night and that ruin, like a man patiently lighting a wick in a tempest, St. Benedict sets his Rule . . . In an age of pillar saints and furiously competing athletes of the spirit, when men plunged by thousands into the desert, in a lunge towards God, and in revulsion from man, St. Benedict's Rule brought a saving and creative sanity. Its temper was that of moderation as against excesses of zeal, of fruitful labor as against

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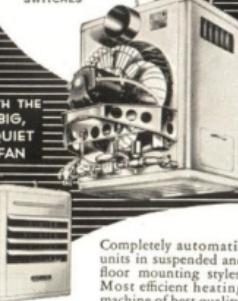
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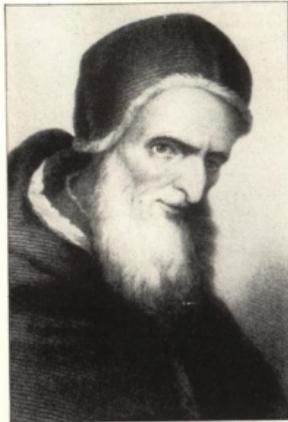
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St. Pius V, Pope, led the 16th century Counter Reformation and excommunicated Queen Elizabeth. Writes Catholic D. B. Wyndham Lewis: "The high, narrow forehead, the big, imperious nose, the deep-set, challenging eyes, the firm, bearded lips are those of a man whose weakness, as some assert, was his refusal to take advice; that is to say, human advice . . . Heroic, an adjective freely lavished by the press nowadays on firemen rescuing stray kittens up trees, is the final, banal and inevitable adjective for this Pope . . . It is amusing to reflect that but for being a saint, and on the wrong side, Pius V possesses every attribute of the Strong-Man-as-Hero postulated and proclaimed by Carlyle, and, except that he



POPE PIUS V
Fragment of a mosaic.

devoted it exclusively to God's service, all that Will-to-Power about which Nietzsche made such a hullabaloo."

St. John of the Cross, who died in 1591, is possibly the greatest mystic of Catholic Christianity; his lofty writings on the union of man and God have been a modern rediscovery. Writes Trappist Merton: "The life of charity was perfect in the great Carmelite reformer . . . It was so perfect that it can hardly be said to shine before men. His soul was too pure to attract any attention. Yet precisely because of his purity, he is one of the few saints who can gain a hearing in the most surprising recesses of an impure world."

"The hardest thing to accept, in St. John of the Cross, is not the Cross, but the awful neutrality of his interior solitude . . . The two words 'desiring nothing' contain all the difficulty and all the simplicity of St. John of the Cross . . . They are simply an echo of two words that sum up the teaching of Jesus Christ in the Gospel: 'If any man would come after me, let him deny himself.'"

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RADIO & TV

The Campaign

In the race to sew up the choice television time, the Democrats got off to a fast start. They lined up 18 network TV shows at a cost of \$630,000. As early as last June, the Democrats staked a claim to a 30-minute period that was available on alternate Tuesdays (CBS, 10:30 p.m., E.S.T.) until election day. Explains the Democrats' Washington radio chief, Lou Frankel: "As we book our man on speeches around the country, we can fit him into the radio & TV time already purchased." The Democratic program is simple: there is only one star, and such supporting players as Harry Truman and Vice Presidential Candidate John Sparkman will get only a minimum share of the limelight. Of Adlai Stevenson, Frankel says: "He's our John Barrymore, our biggest radio & TV asset."

The Republicans reserved time on TV as early as the Democrats, but they did not make firm purchases until after the convention. Result: they found all the best spots already bought up by commercial sponsors. A political party may, by law, bump an advertiser off the air if it wishes—but it must then pay the sponsor the entire cost of the program, plus commissions. In taking over a 45-minute nighttime period next month, the Republicans must not only pay an \$80,000 rebate to Pabst beer, but also take the risk of irritating and alienating voters who had been expecting to watch a prizefighter rather than Eisenhower.

Neither party has yet decided what sort of a show to give on election eve. The Democrats formerly used Hollywood and Broadway stars, but this year, says Frankel, "we don't plan any wingding—even though the talent is gratis, the production cost is murder."

The Republicans are showing the greater TV ingenuity. Last week in Kansas City, General Eisenhower answered questions posed by voters in the TV studio and from remote pickups on street corners. Another project will feature Harold Stassen and Republican governors, attacking and answering Candidate Stevenson on specific points of his campaign and record. Candidate Eisenhower put in an eight-hour day filming 40 spot announcements on such subjects as taxes, corruption and peace. Sample: Housewife—"They say I've never had it so good, yet I've had to stop buying eggs and everything expensive." Eisenhower—"No wonder. You actually pay 100 different taxes on just one egg. We must cut costs and taxes."

On radio, the Democrats are trying a new kind of radio show: *It's Up to You* (ABC, Mon. 2:45 p.m.). Starring National Committee woman India Edwards, the 15-minute program elbows its way among the soap operas to plug the Democratic ticket. The show features a two-voiced character named Skizo Phrenia, who identifies himself as a split-personality Republican: "My motto is yes. And then again, no."

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At the same meeting, the Directors declared a special dividend of twenty-two cents per share derived from security profits realized during the past fiscal year, also payable September 29, 1952, to shareholders of record September 16.

H. K. Bradford, President

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mother Knows Best

One of the best ways to break into show business is to have a single-minded mother. Such a mother was Mrs. Marietta Hawk of Creston, Iowa. When her nine-year-old son Bob won an elocution contest, Mrs. Hawk decided that he was headed for great things. She drilled him in oratory, poetry and dramatic readings and, before he graduated from high school, entered him in 20 state and regional contests. Bob Hawk won 19 of them.

New Idea. Because he suffers from a noticeable limp, Hawk did not share his mother's rosy dreams. He devoted his summers to amateur theatricals, but in college (Oklahoma Southwestern Institute of Technology) he nursed an ambition to be an English teacher. In 1927, on a visit to Chicago, he heard a voice reading poetry over the air, and decided mother had



Ernie Stout

QUIZMASTER HAWK
Always laugh at the husband.

been right all along: "After all, I was the best dramatic reader at Southwestern."

Hawk got an announcing job on a Monday morning, and by Friday he was fired. At that time Chicago was the nation's radio capital, and had 22 broadcasting stations. Bob Hawk, a man with a new ambition, began to make the rounds. He recalls: "It was like a big wheel. You'd get fired from one station and go to the next, get fired, and then move on around. I was fired from more stations than there are in Chicago right now." Between jobs he jerked sodas, carried mail, sold pianos, told jokes in a nightclub owned by Al Capone. On the air, Hawk was the first to broadcast a polo game, a wrestling match and a miniature golf tournament. He claims to have been the first real disk jockey in 1932, when he began cracking jokes between records: "It was real corn, but the people loved it."

Bob Hawk made his national reputation during the 20 months that he starred



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on *Take It or Leave It* ("Now you've won one dollar; do you want to try for two?"), and thinks it won its top rating because it was "just a crap game on the air." In 1942 he signed with Camel cigarettes and has been with Camels ever since—one of the longest tours of duty any performer has had with the same sponsor. At the end of the war, Bob had an idea for a replacement for his popular *Thanks to the Yanks* show: "I wanted a show that would give prominence to the sponsor's name, and one night it came to me, I thought of Camel and I spelled it backward: Lemac. That was the gimmick, 'Is there a Lemac in the house?' I shot out of bed. I knew I had it."

Third Party. For such ideas, for his jokes (he estimates he has 25,000 stored in his head), and his mellow voice, Camel has paid Hawk approximately \$2,000,000 over the past ten years. Bob says he is always careful to treat contestants on the *Bob Hawk Show* (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS), broadcast from Hollywood, with "real consideration. We never let contestants think we are laughing at them. We always pick out a third party, like a husband, and laugh about him."

This week, as 44-year-old Hawk moves into his 25th year on radio, he behaves like a man who has never heard of the threat of television. With his program consistently rated in the top twelve radio shows, with a new wife (his first), a new house on Hollywood's Sunset Boulevard, a Cadillac, and two years yet to run on his Camel contract, Hawk asks: "Why should I bat my brains out in TV when radio is paying so well?" He puts his \$300,000 a year into the Hawk Radio Co., which he shares with only one partner—his mother.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Sept. 26. Times are E.D.T. through Sept. 27, E.S.T. thereafter, subject to change.

RADIO

Cascade of Stars (Fri. 9:30 p.m., NBC). A new variety series, starring Martin & Lewis, Groucho Marx, Red Skelton, Phil Harris.

Football (Sat. 2:45 p.m., ABC). Ohio State v. Indiana.

All-Star Show (Sat. 10 p.m., all networks). Program for Red Feather campaign, with Dinah Shore, Groucho Marx, Danny Thomas, Loretta Young, President Harry Truman.

Your Invitation to Music (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Fifteen choruses from Bach's *B Minor Mass* by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra.

World Series (Wed. 12:45 p.m., Mutual & NBC-TV).

TELEVISION

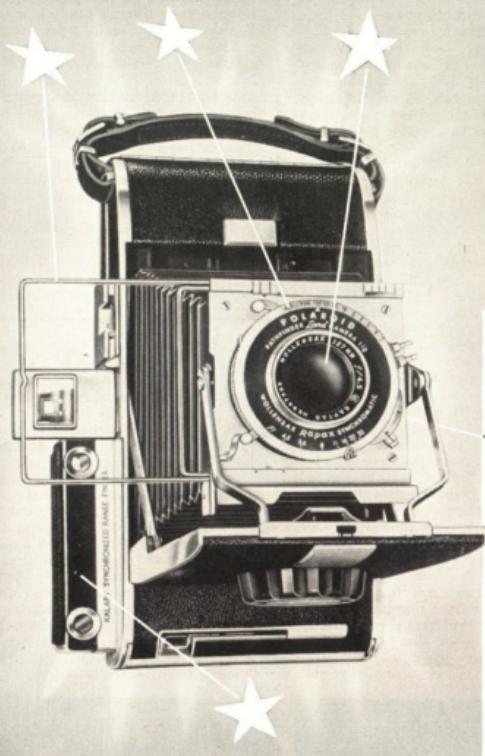
Football (Sat. 1:45 p.m., NBC). Columbia v. Princeton.

Two for the Money (Tues. 10 p.m., NBC). New quiz show starring Comedian Herb Shriner.

Politics on Trial (Thurs. 9 p.m., ABC). John Foster Dulles on "The Republican Foreign Policy."

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Renaissance in Bassano

In the small (pop. 11,774) town of Bassano del Grappa, at the foot of the Venetian Alps, Italian art lovers were paying their respects last week to a long-neglected figure of the Renaissance. His name was Jacopo da Ponte, and he lived from about 1515 to 1592, painting frescoes and altar pieces for *palazzi* and churches. As "Jacopo Bassano," he was once ranked with such contemporary greats as Titian and Tintoretto. But by later generations his fame had clouded, and he was considered just a gifted but uneven craftsman of the Venetian School. The exhibit in Bassano's Civic Museum showed why.

Instead of the name of just one painter, "Bassano" had been the property of half a dozen. Jacopo's father Francesco was a painter of Madonnas and Christ childs for mountain churches, had passed the art on to his son. In turn, all four of Jacopo's sons were painters: Francesco, Leandro, Girolamo, Giambattista. One daughter, Silvia, married a painter; another daughter, Marina, had a son and grandson, both of whom became painters. All were influenced by Jacopo, and all used the adopted name Bassano.

Jacopo started them off as apprentices at the age of 15, spent years teaching them the fine points of his art. Sometimes, the old master would collaborate with them, sign paintings jointly. Son Francesco borrowed his father's talent for animated figures, turned out huge, animal-studded landscapes. Son Leandro experimented with new color tones. Sons Girolamo and Giambattista painstakingly copied Jacopo's style stroke for stroke. And still other imitators crept in, copying both father and sons. Before long, critics and collectors were thoroughly confused; no one could be sure which paintings were Jacopo's and which the work of his admirers.

During the 19th century, scholars set

out to unravel the puzzle and have been at it ever since. Last week's show held 60 paintings of the "Bassano School," gathered from all over Italy by Licisco Magagnato, curator of Bassano's museum. Experts had spent a year winnowing out 22 paintings as Jacopo's alone, and these showed the old man's greatness. Each of his fine religious scenes had the delicate balance and glowing, almost phosphorescent colors that his contemporaries so admired. One painting, *St. Valentine Baptizing St. Lucia*, showed two cupids pouring golden rays on a group of somberly garbed figures.

Writing of this painting's luminous quality some 150 years after Jacopo's death, the 18th century's Giovanni Tiepolo reported: "During my voyage to Bassano, I saw a miracle—a black cloak which seemed to be pure white."

After modern-day journeys to Bassano, Venetian critics were just as enthusiastic, spoke of reserving a section of the next Venice Biennale for Jacopo. Wrote Venice's *Il Gazzettino*: "Jacopo realized a personal vision that does not give ground even when confronted with the greatest of 16th century Venetian artists."

Americans in Venice

In Venice itself, a group of young U.S. painters made a deep bow to the Venetian past. They were the members of a small U.S. art colony that has settled since war's end in the city with the candid intention of learning all they can from the work of the old Venetian masters. Last week ten of them hung up 35 of their pictures in a 15th century *palazzo* and invited the town in to see the results.

The subjects were strictly 20th century but a long way from conventional modernism. Painter Paul Resika, 24, who once was an abstractionist, showed two straining dockworkers grappling with heavy sacks against a classic background:



JACOPO DA PONTE'S "MACCABEE BROTHERS" & "THE HOLY TRINITY"
His name was easier to borrow than his brush.

PUBLIC FAVORITE

Harvard's chill Fogg Museum has built up its \$20 million collection on the theory that the best way to learn about art is to study masterpieces. Those who apply themselves most earnestly to the Fogg's masterpieces are inclined to be a highbrow lot, and their favorite painting is Lucas Van Leyden's cool, subtle *Angel*.

Known facts about Van Leyden are few and dim, his surviving pictures few and brilliant. The most notable quality in his paintings is their daylight luminosity. Van Leyden was a child prodigy, a master of his craft at twelve. At 33, six years before he died, he was rich and famous enough to make a triumphal tour of the Low Countries dressed in a shining yellow suit, giving great banquets for the local artists of each town he visited.

Angel is the upper lefthand corner of what must have been an "Annunciation"—perhaps to the shepherds of Bethlehem. Scholars guess that Van Leyden painted it about 1508, when he was 14 years old.

Pegeen Helion, 27, produced a pattern of bright, doll-like figures in gondolas, and German-born Ernest Mondorff, 27, a large, symbolic study of intertwined nudes.

Most interesting of the lot was a 38-year-old abstractionist named Edward Melcarth, who paints mural-size canvases of factories and workmen, using one of the Renaissance's favorite materials, egg tempera. Painter Melcarth has his eye on what he hopes is a potential new market for art: U.S. labor unions. He plans to ship off canvases to various union headquarters around the country and invite the members to pay him whatever they think his paintings are worth. In San Francisco, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union now has before it a 22-by-9-ft. Melcarth commemorating their 1934 strike. In December, the union has promised to pass the hat.



Museo Bassano



"ANGEL" BY THE 16TH CENTURY FLEMISH MASTER, LUCAS VAN LEYDEN

Fogg Museum

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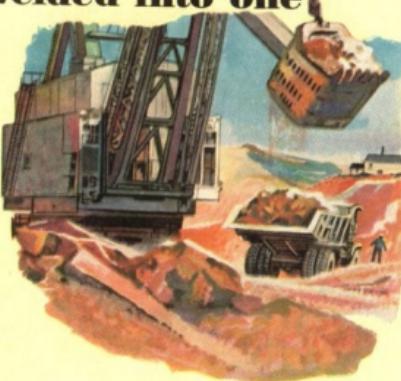
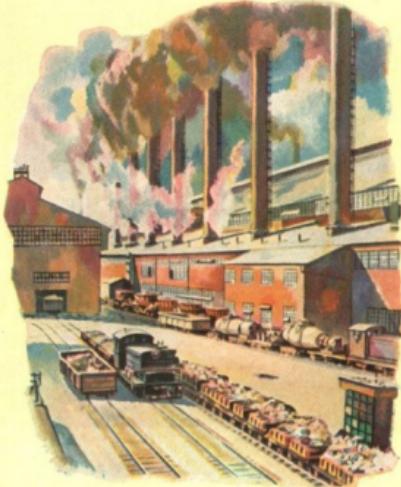
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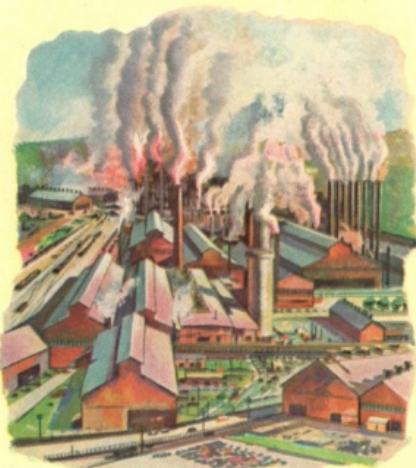
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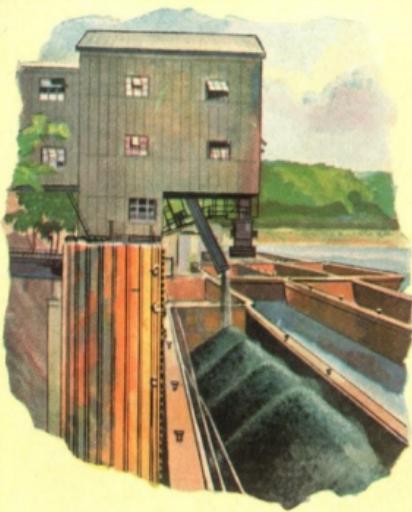
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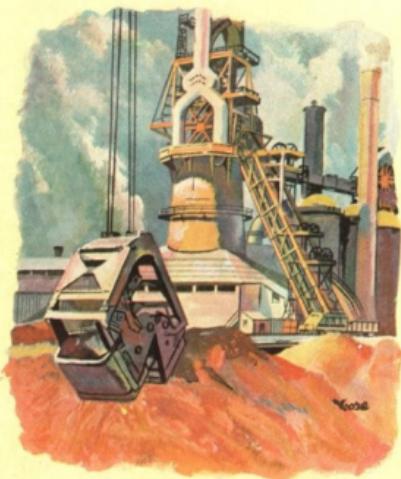
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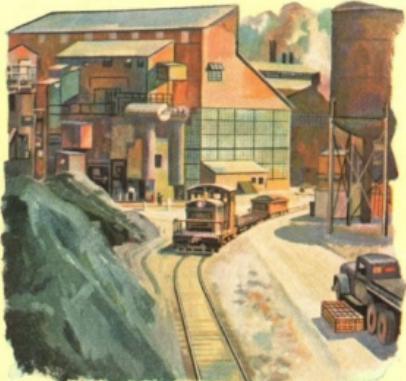


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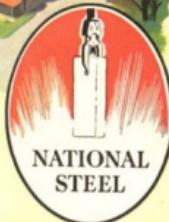
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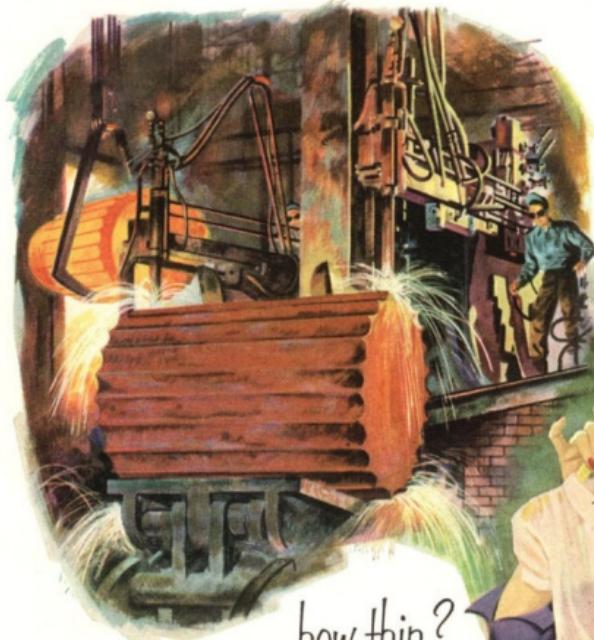


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MUSIC

Fado in Manhattan

*If you want to be my love
Don't speak to me only of love,
But talk to me about fado.*

In Portugal, such an injunction in the middle of a love song is as standard as June & moon rhymes in the U.S. *Fado* (pronounced *fah-doo*), distantly related to *kismet*, means fate or destiny, and turns up in general conversation as often as "good luck" does in the U.S.

Best of all, Portugal likes to listen to the *fado* songs of dark-eyed Amalia Rodrigues. In Lisbon, every taxi driver can point out her house; her appearance in one of the cafés, theaters or casinos is



SONGSTRESS AMALIA
Kismet with a reedy wail.

cause for celebration. In the dozen years she has been singing professionally, Europe and Brazil have also savored her *fados*, but it was not until this season that Amalia was introduced to the U.S. She began what is likely to be a long run at the Manhattan nightclub *La Vie en Rose*.

Amalia stands quietly, framed by the figures of two men who play deep-toned Portuguese guitars. Sometimes smiling, sometimes with her eyes closed reflectively, she sings about love, jealousy, the sadness of parting—and fate in general. And without understanding more than a word or two, the crowd sits entranced.

Fado singing seems to have started as the bitter balladry of 18th century Portuguese convicts on their way to forced labor and exile in Portugal's African colonies. Amalia's *fado* is more sentimental. It differs, too, from the singing of other Portuguese *fadistas*, just as Bessie Smith's blues differ from Pearl Bailey's. Amalia, who is steeped in her country's Moorish musical tradition, alternates a passionate,

reedy wail with a tone of warm caress. She thinks that Rosemary Clooney's current song, *Half as Much*, is the closest thing to U.S. *fado*.

She is the best-paid performer in Portugal. Her nightly fee, 10,000 to 30,000 escudos (\$350 to \$1,050), is so high that even the best-heeled impresario cannot afford to put her on the payroll, engages her only for one-night stands. Because she was a poor child she spends the money freely ("I don't know where it all goes"), but there is always enough to support her family.

She will stay in Manhattan as long as people want to hear her, then go to Mexico City. She would love to go to Hollywood—"what performer wouldn't?" But Amalia, who freely admits she can wrap any Portuguese audience around her little finger, is frightened. "I don't think I'm good enough," she says.

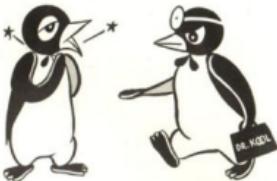
Maestro's Return

Conductor Tullio Serafin threw up his job at the Metropolitan Opera 18 years ago and headed home to Italy; opera in the U.S., he said, was "dying." Last week, at 74, Conductor Serafin was back in the U.S., ready to admit that his pessimism may have been premature. After half a century of conducting in such world-famed opera houses as Milan's La Scala, Rome's Royal Opera and Buenos Aires' Teatro Colón, Maestro Serafin had signed up to lead the Italian wing at Manhattan's lively young City Opera.

"There is a flavor of music about this place," said Serafin after he had met other members of the company and taken a good look around the unpretentious hall. "It is a theater with the desire to make art." For two weeks he coached the singers in Italian *bel canto*, worked with the orchestra, sweetening a *pianissimo* here, strengthening an accent there, whipping up a tempo to a swirling climax. Last week, on opening night, he lowered his baton on Puccini's *Tosca*.

The orchestra never sounded better. Serafin's sure hand brought out all of Puccini's colorful instrumentation, without drowning out the singers. Critics praised the conductor, but had a few reservations about the performance. Tenor David Poleri was still forcing his fine voice; Baritone Walter Cassel sang beautifully, but could not resist a few hammy moments as the villainous Scarpia; U.S. Soprano Anne McKnight, who has been singing in Italy as Anna di Cavallieri, proved to have a big dramatic voice and sang an appealing *Vissi d'arte*, but her acting was weak. In Act II, a leak developed in the air-cooling system, and a minor rainstorm moistened some of the audience. It did not take long to fix the faulty plumbing, but it might take longer to smooth out all the wrinkles in the Italian repertory.

That will be Serafin's main job. He is also eager to take a hand in some of City Opera's new productions. He is scheduled



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to conduct Ravel's puckish *L'Heure Espagnole* last week.

"The Metropolitan is international opera," says Serafin. "It is rich in money. The City Opera has not even the smell of money, but it is rich in ideas. All those



Roy Stevens
CONDUCTOR SERAFIN
Puccini in a minor rainstorm.

enthusiastic young people learning great music! Opera is not dying here. Here we are young together."

By coincidence, the San Francisco Opera also rang up its season's curtain on *Tosca* last week. The singers were mostly from the Met, which does not open its own season until November. As *Tosca*, Soprano Dorothy Kirsten repeated her big hit of last year, and was, if anything, even better.

New Records

Brahms: Symphony No. 4 (NBC Symphony conducted by Arturo Toscanini; Victor). The tenth recorded rendering of this old war horse in the last four years, and just about the best. Toscanini wrings out every possible ounce of brilliance and excitement, makes the familiar sound fresh.

Beethoven: "Emperor" Concerto (Vladimir Horowitz; RCA Victor Symphony conducted by Fritz Reiner; Victor). The glossy techniques of pianist and conductor make this an almost flawless performance, but the craggy spirit of the music is somehow missing.

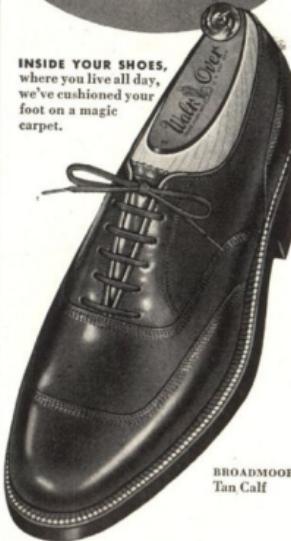
Bruch: G Minor Concerto (Zino Francescatti; Philharmonic-Symphony conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos; Columbia). Every violinist gets around to this one sooner or later; Francescatti warms it up with Latin fire. Jascha Heifetz also plays it (for Victor) with simon-pure tone and biting emphasis, but his interpretation is icy cold.

Griffes: Poem (Julius Baker, flute; orchestra conducted by Daniel Saden-

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berg; Decca). U.S. Composer Charles Griffes was influenced by both German and French romantic composers before he began to develop his own style, but he died in 1920 (at 36), before he reached full recognition. *Poem*, a high-flown fantasy of French impressionist extraction, gets a stunning performance from one of Manhattan's finest flutists.

Haydn: Arianna a Naxos (Jennie Tourel; Haydn Society). The Greek legend of Ariadne appealed strongly to Haydn. When he was 38 he wrote a short, melodic and seldom-heard solo cantata in which the abandoned princess bemoans her fate. Mezzo-Soprano Tourel sings it in warm Italian. The accompaniment is played by Ralph Kirkpatrick on a reconstructed 18th century piano.

Haydn: String Quartets, Op. 50 (Schneider Quartet; Haydn Society, 6 sides LP). The sixth release (16 more records to come) of the complete cycle of 84 quartets, as performed by this ensemble last season (TIME, May 19). The music is played with a gusto that takes some of the formality out of the 18th century style.

Mozart: Clarinet Concerto (Louis Cahuzac; the Danish State Radio Orchestra conducted by Mogens Woldike; Haydn Society). A straight-from-the-shoulder performance of Mozart's last major instrumental work. It has one striking advantage over other versions: the clarinet tone has a rich, woody quality that is usually smoothed over by U.S. soloists.

Purcell: Dido and Aeneas (Kirsten Flagstad, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Thomas Hemley; members of the Mermaid Theatre, London, conducted by Geraint Jones; H.M.V.). A charming short opera by the finest English composer of all time. Its attractions include a witches' dance, a laughing chorus, a sailors' dance, a hunt scene (with thunderstorm) and, of course, love both requited and tragic. Highlight: Flagstad singing *When I Am Laid in Earth*.

Tchaikovsky: Pique Dame (soloists, chorus and orchestra of the Bolshoi Theater, conducted by S. A. Samosud; Colosseum, 8 sides LP). A complete recording of this melodious opera, reissued, boasts the manufacturer, from pirated Russian originals (TIME, Sept. 1). A good strong performance, with outstanding voices in virtually every role. Despite some shattering of tone in the choral passages, the recording is fairly good.

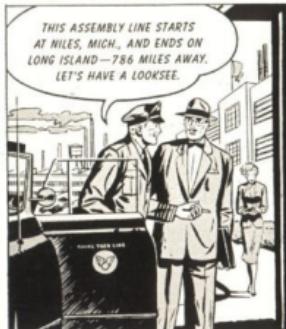
Other noteworthy new releases: **Beethoven: Leonore No. 3, Egmont and Coriolanus Overtures** (Joseph Keilberth conducting the Berlin Philharmonic and Bamberg Symphony Orchestras; Capitol-Lufkin); **Liszt: Spanish Rhapsody** (Miklos Schwall; Academy); **Mozart: Requiem** (Hilde Gueden, Rosette Anday, Julius Patzak, Josef Greindl, Salzburg Dome Choir; Mozarteum Orchestra conducted by Josef Messerer; Remington); **Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade** (Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati; Mercury); **Schubert: A Song Recital** (Herman Schey, bass-baritone; Polymusik); **Tchaikovsky: "Pathétique" Symphony** (Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy.)



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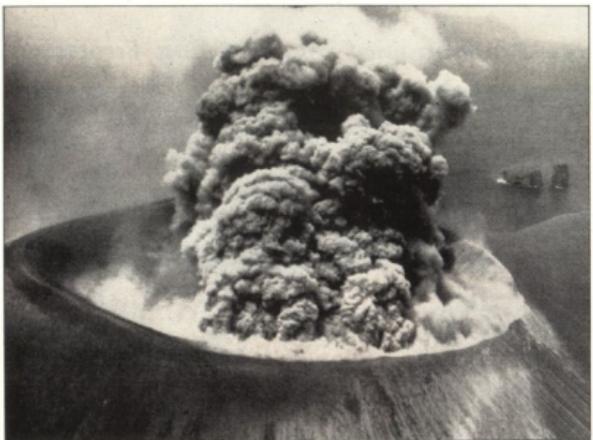
New Volcano

A new volcano that has been belching smoke and bad smells on San Benedicto Island, off the west coast of Mexico, probably blew its top two months ago. In July the Navy SOFAR (sound fixing and ranging) station in Hawaii picked up rumbling sounds on its hydrophones. Floating puzzle of unknown origin was seen on the sea. But uninhabited San Benedicto Island is far from shipping lanes, and the volcano went on smoking and rumbling in private until it was reported by a tuna boat. Last week the first scientific report on its goings-on was made by Oceanographer Rob-

Visitor from Space?

Meteors, most astronomers think, are merely junior members of the solar system—fragments of comets or wandering bits of a blown-up planet. But a few experts still cling to the more romantic theory that some meteors hit the earth after traveling across interstellar space, perhaps for billions of years, from some other part of the Milky Way galaxy (of which the solar system is a part).

One such learned romanticist is Dr. Lincoln La Paz, of the University of New Mexico. Last week Dr. La Paz announced his conclusion that a 600-lb. meteorite



U.S. Navy—Associated Press

ERUPTION ON SAN BENEDICTO
After private rumblings, a Navy inspection.

ert S. Dietz of the Navy Electronics Laboratory at San Diego.

Alerted by the tunamen, Dr. Dietz flew down in an Air Force weather-watching B-29. The volcano was still going strong, but probably not as strong as when it was younger. It has built a cinder cone some 800 ft. above the former level of the rocky island. Every five or ten minutes it shoots up tons of gas and ash, then lies quiet for five or ten minutes. Between explosions, Dr. Dietz from his airplane took a deep look into the crater. He estimated that the temperature of the erupting throat is about 2,000° F. He also noticed the rotten-eggs odor of hydrogen sulfide, which volcanologists consider a sign that a volcano is quieting down.

The new volcano, which has no special name, is interesting to scientists because active volcanoes in the western Pacific east of Hawaii are rare; this is the first that has erupted in historical times. But it probably will not last as long as Mexico's other new volcano, the tourist gold mine Paricutin.

Speed Limit. Part of the debate about meteors concerns their speed. If they are true members of the solar system, they must travel, like the planets and comets, on "closed orbits," again & again round the sun. In this case, says La Paz, their velocity can never be greater than 26.1 miles per second. If a body exceeds this limit (the "escape velocity" at the distance of the earth), it will leave the solar system and never come back.

This principle works just as well in reverse. If a body is moving faster than 26.1 miles per second, it cannot be a permanent member of the solar system. It must be a visitor from space, bound for space again on an "open," one-time orbit.

Most meteors move much more slowly than the limit, but La Paz believes that a few well-observed fireballs were traveling faster than would be possible if they were following orbits around the sun.

Now he hopes that the Oklahoma

meteorite will clinch his case. The established theory is that meteorites were parts of a broken-up planet. Some of them are made of stony material; some are metallic, mostly iron and nickel. A few are mixtures of stone and metal.

This varied composition is explained by assuming that the planet they came from was molten inside. The heavy metal in it had sunk toward the center. The lighter stony stuff had risen toward the surface. In between was a zone containing both metal and stone. So when the planet blew up, its fragments might be either metal or stone or a mixture of both.

Strange Stuff. The weakness of this theory is that all meteorites should show signs of having solidified from the molten state. Most of them do, but a very few (only three or four) are classified as "granular hexahedrites." They are made of iron and nickel, says La Paz, but the material is not homogenous and crystalline, as it would have to be if it had solidified from a liquid. Instead, the strange material from space is slapped together haphazardly in irregular gobs.

Last week the Ardmore meteorite was carefully analyzed. It proved to be a genuine granular hexahedrite, and there is enough of the odd stuff for all sorts of experiments, which may prove the La Paz contention: that the meteorite could never have been formed from the molten inside of a defunct planet. It may have been formed in some other way deep in interstellar space, or in another planetary system around some foreign star.

New Wrinkles

Germanium Hunt. The best ore of germanium, the scarce metal that goes into the magic electronic transistors (TIME, Feb. 11), may prove to be ordinary coal. Last week the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corp. was asking coal operators all over the Appalachian region to send in samples of coal for germanium assay.

Geologists say that coal has the property of extracting germanium from water or gases that come in contact with it. For this reason, the top and bottom six inches of the seam generally contain the most germanium. Since the pure metal sells for about \$350 a pound, a strike of rich germanium-coal would prove valuable.

Silicone Sticker. Linde Air Products Co. told about a compound that forms a "bridge" between plastic and glass. Plastics reinforced with glass fibers have not proved as strong as they theoretically should be. One trouble is that the plastic does not always stay stuck to the fibers. Moisture may penetrate the "interfaces" and make the two elements separate.

The answer, according to Linde, is to treat the fibers with a small amount (.25%) of vinyl siloxane, a compound whose plasticlike molecules contain atoms of silicon. These act as a bridge, the silicon end of the molecule sticking tight to the glass while the other end cleaves to the plastic. The bond is so strong that the glass-plastic combination does not lose its strength even when boiled for two hours.



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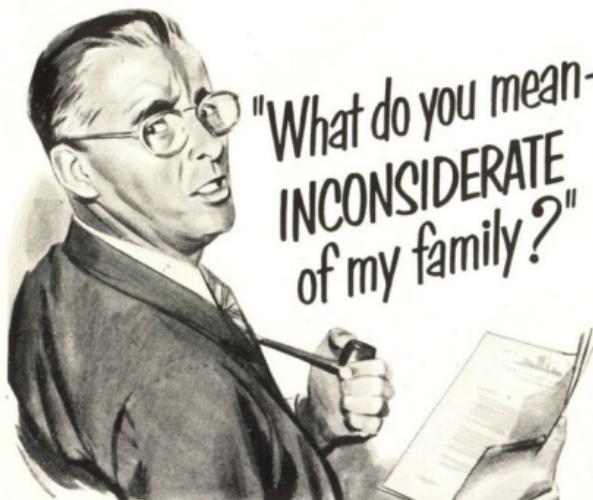


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THE THEATER

New Play in Manhattan

Mr. Pickwick (freely adapted from Charles Dickens by Stanley Young) transfers *The Pickwick Papers* very pleasantly to the stage. What results, to be sure, is no longer exactly *The Pickwick Papers*: in writing for the theater, Playwright Young has been forced to domesticate one of the most gallivanting and helter-skelter of narratives, and hence to sacrifice a good deal of its hearty coaching flavor and its wildly exuberant fun. Moreover, in the act of boiling down the contents of the book, he has scrambled them as well. But if this is a thinner-blooded *Pickwick*, it is also a more trac-



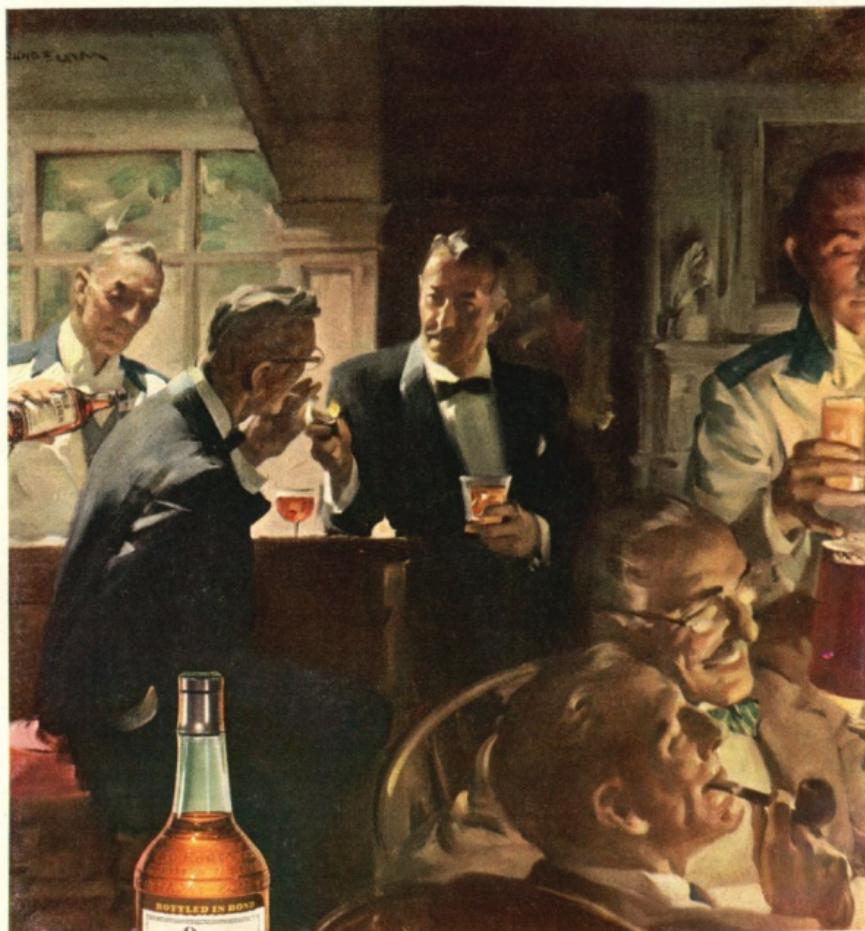
SOO GOLBY

GEORGE HOWE AS PICKWICK
Genius and tedium go arm in arm,

table one: genius and tedium might be said to have exited from it arm in arm.

Showing courting Rachel Wardle as well as being haled to court in the Widow Bardell's breach-of-promise suit, Mr. Pickwick (George Howe) counts for much more on the stage than he does in the book. This means—and it is the measure of where Dickens suffers most—that Mr. Pickwick counts for much more than his gloriously Dickensian servant, Sam Weller. The trial scene, too, though it is made the climax of the evening, has been shorn of its full comic grandeur, with Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz's appearance in it all too brief. But Stiggins, the red-nosed parson, and Jingle and Mrs. Leo Hunter and many others have a proper share in the fun, and Mr. Young has contrived a sort of affectionate final roundup in the Fleet Prison. There is an attractive cast, and John Burrell's direction is neither too muscular nor too quaint. However debatable a change in terms of the book, *Mr. Pickwick* constitutes a rather refreshing change in terms of Broadway.

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SPORT

The Truth about *Beizbol*

The Russians, who claim to have invented everything from the steam engine to radar, also originated baseball—according to the Soviet magazine *Smena*, a publication of the Young Communist League. *Beizbol*, said *Smena* last week, is an “imitation” of *laptap*,* which “was played in Russian villages before the United States was on the map.”

But in appropriating *laptap*, the capitalist U.S. perverted it into “a bestial battle, a bloody fight with murder and mayhem.” Teams are called by such aggressive names as *Tigrov* and *Piratov*. A big-league player, if he is not killed in action, lasts only six or seven seasons; by that time he is “ruined in health and often also crippled.” The capitalists squeeze huge profits out of *beizbol*, but the proletarian players are “in a condition of slavery . . . bought and sold and thrown out the door when they are no longer needed.” Perhaps because the editors feared that readers might not swallow the whole story, *Smena* failed to mention that 1) players sometimes steal bases during a game, 2) fans have been known to call for an umpire’s death, 3) sportswriters often report that a team was trounced, drubbed, thrashed, lambasted, walloped, pummeled, mauled, clubbed, axed, flayed, skinned, ripped, torn, smashed, crushed, murdered, massacred or slaughtered.

Another Young Communist publication, the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, belabored the Soviet Olympic squad for its performance at Helsinki though it racked up an unofficial point score second only to the U.S. score. But that was not good enough, said *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. As a matter of fact, both trainers and athletes fell down on the job. Because of their trainer’s incompetence, the sprinters were sadly out of condition. The tactical preparation of the distance runners was “primitive.” Item: two marathoners “overestimated their strength and did not show the necessary will to victory.”

Flintlocks at the Fort

The marksmen gathered at Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y., were a strange-looking group, dressed in checked shirts and funny hats. One man wore a skunk pelt on his head, another sported a black sombrero with a feather stuck in the band. The firearms were out of the ordinary too: long-barreled pistols, archaic-looking rifles decorated with carvings, etched designs and inlays. They were all old-style muzzle-

* Described in the official Soviet encyclopedia as a bat-and-ball game played on a broad field with “cities” marked off at either end. “The players in turn . . . knock a ball up and ahead and, during its flight, run around to the ‘city’ of the opposing team and back. The opponents try to catch the ball and strike the runner with it.”

loaders—flintlocks or caplocks*—and the oddly hatted people were devoted muzzle-loader fans.

Muzzle-loader fans have to be devoted. Their guns are handmade (many fans make their own), and firing them takes effort. To load a flintlock rifle, the marksman 1) measures out a charge of powder, 2) pours it down the barrel, 3) moistens a cloth patch with saliva, 4) puts a lead ball on the patch, 5) sets patch and ball in the muzzle, 6) taps the ball with a little mallet or some other appropriate tool, 7) trims away the excess cloth, 8) shoves the ball down the barrel with a short ram-



Richard Pratt

MUZZLE-LOADERS AT ANNUAL SHOOT
Blackened, tearful and half-deaf.

rod called a bullet starter, 9) works the ball home with a long ramrod, 10) deposits a priming charge in the pan. He uses black powder instead of smokeless (which is too powerful), so each shot envelops him in a dense cloud. After a five-shot event, he is powder-blackened, tearful and half-deafened.

In spite of all the trouble, the National Muzzle Loading Association has some 6,000 members. Their principal shoot is held in late summer at Friendship, Ind., but the most devoted also get together for a yearly shoot at Fort Ticonderoga. This year 85 true believers made the trip, spent a smoky weekend happily blazing away at National Rifle Association small-bore targets. “They’re all crazy,” commented a Ticonderoga resident (no muzzle-loader fan), “but they have a lot of fun.”

* The flint attached to the hammer of the flintlock (the standard Revolutionary War weapon) strikes a fixed steel, sparking the priming powder in the open “pan” just below. The hammer of the caplock (patented early in the 19th century) explodes a small percussion cap.

The Gridiron Prospects

With fall and football in the air, the experts plunged last week into their annual mid-September gridiron forecasts. The best guesses:

East. Princeton and Penn are the pick of the Ivy League. Gone is the 1951 Tiger backfield, but standout Linemen Frank McPhee and Brad Glass are still around, and replacements look promising. Princeton’s chances for another undefeated season depend on how close the quarterback hopefuls come to filling Dick Kazmaier’s shoes. Penn, with many of 1951’s regulars on hand, will have an edge on Princeton in experience and reserves. Navy should better its poor 1951 record. So should Army.

South. Maryland, say the experts, is the best in the nation. Quarterback Jack Scarbath, already hailed as “Back of the Year,” and 245-lb. Tackle Dick Modlewski are enough to make a good team great. In the Southeastern Conference, Georgia Tech, with 36 lettermen returning, is rated a notch ahead of Tennessee. Mississippi has a dangerous running offense; playing an easy schedule that bypasses both Tech and Tennessee, it might wind up conference champion.

With Maryland and Clemson suspended for accepting bowl bids last year, Duke has prospects of coping Southern Conference honors. Independent Virginia, with Passer Mel Roach, should win most of its games.

Midwest. In the Big Ten, Illinois and Wisconsin are rated one-two or two-one, with Purdue third. Illinois, the Rose Bowl champ, is weak in reserves because of graduation-day losses, but its starting offensive team is fast, hard-hitting and splendidly quarterbacked by Tom O’Connell. Reserve-rich Wisconsin has a pair of



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remarkable ground-gainers, Fullback Alan Ameech (774 yards rushing last year, as a freshman) and Wingback Jerry Witt (top Big Ten scorer last year). Purdue looked good at season's end last year, and most of the regulars are still on hand.

Michigan State, waiting outside the Big Ten gates for membership next year, is generally ranked No. 1 in the Midwest, No. 2 in the nation. Its 1951 backfield is nearly intact. With its none-too-rigorous schedule, Michigan State could win them all again. Notre Dame has a fine backfield, a green offensive line and a hard schedule. Much depends on Sophomore Quarterback Ralph Guglielmi.

Big Seven. Oklahoma has seasoned backs (notably fleet Billy Vessels), sturdy linemen (notably Linebacker-Center Tom Catlin), and a tradition of five straight Big Seven championships. No. 2: Kansas, with 1951's able backfield improved by experience and the presence of Army's 1950 quarterback, Gil Reich.

Southwest. The experts see Texas, Rice and Texas Christian battling it out for the conference title, but they cautiously give a respectful nod to both Southern Methodist and Arkansas.

Pacific Coast. With a powerful running attack and plentiful reserves, California is ranked tops on the Coast, among the top ten in the nation. U.C.L.A., lacking depth, holds two aces: Runner-Passer Paul Cameron, tabbed by "Red" Sanders as "the best tailback I've ever coached," and Center Donn Moomaw. Southern Cal is rated close behind U.C.L.A. Washington, with above-par linemen, has great expectations if Passer Don Heinrich's shoulder, injured last season, holds up. Stanford, with most of the Cinderella team gone, has Bob Mathias.

Who Won

¶ The Dodgers' Joe Black, the *Sporting News'* "National League Rookie of the Year" award and his first full game of the season. Old (28) as rookies go, Pitcher Black, a Jersey-born Negro, has pitched 54 relief jobs for Brooklyn, lost only three, won 15 and saved many more. This week, in his first full game, he let Boston's Braves down with three hits. The *Sporting News'* American League choice for rookie of the year: the Browns' be-spectacled Clint Courtney, who is batting .283, leads all major-league catchers in fielding (.998—one error).

¶ The Phillies' Robin Roberts, his 25th victory of the season, in Philadelphia. In edging the Reds 4-2, Roberts became the first major-league pitcher since 1949 (Mel Parnell), and the first Phillies pitcher since 1917 (Grover Cleveland Alexander), to reach the 25-game mark.

¶ Undefeated Welterweight Chuck Davy, back-pedaling fast and punching hard, a unanimous ten-round decision over faded Middleweight Rocky Graziano, in Chicago.

¶ Philadelphia's Vic Seixas, upsetting Australia's Frank Sedgman in straight 6-4 sets, the men's singles championship in the Pacific Southwest Tennis Tournament; at Los Angeles.



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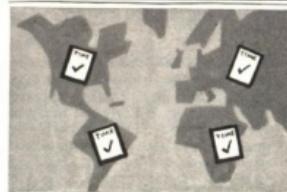
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TIME, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

1941



1952



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

OIL

Pipeline to the West

Said Dallas Oilman Lowell M. Glasco last week, "This is the greatest thing that ever happened to the Texas oil business." Though somewhat exaggerated, Glasco's news was indeed big; he was ready to build the first crude-oil pipeline between the west Texas oilfields and the oil-hungry West Coast. The line, to be built by Glasco's West Coast Pipeline Co., will cost \$87 million, be as big as the Big Inch (24 in.). Starting from Wink, Texas, it



Floyd Bright

LOWELL GLASCO

He will start with a Wink in his eye.

will snake through 953 miles of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, terminating at Norwalk, near Los Angeles. It will be able to carry an initial load of 180,000 bbls. of crude a day when it is completed in the fall of 1953. As a "common-carrier," it will transport oil of independent as well as major producers.

The Government also agrees that Glasco's pipeline is a big thing. It gave him a fast tax write-off on 25% of the line's construction cost and priorities for 214,000 tons of steel. These terms made the whole deal look so good that last week two Manhattan financial houses, Union Securities Corp. and White, Weld & Co., agreed to manage the underwriting of the entire \$87 million. To build the pipeline, Glasco had lined up Burt Hull, builder of both the Big and the Little Inch and the 1,068-mi.-long line across the desert of Saudi Arabia, named him the company's chairman of the board.

Business Aplenty. There is plenty of need for the pipeline. Texas oil shipments to the West Coast now go by tanker through the Canal or by railroad. These carriers currently aren't carrying all the

crude needed. Glasco estimates that California refineries could use 100,000 bbls. more a day. The line will also help the California oil industry. Since California wells can't keep up with consumption, oilmen are pumping their wells so hard that they are clogging the pores in the oil sands, thus endangering the future yield. By offering to ship the first barrels for 60¢ and promising to slice that down to 50¢ when his volume goes up, Glasco expects to chop a dollar in transportation costs off every barrel that now goes by tanker or rail.

Trouble Galore. Glasco has had a long fight for his line. A handsome, burly (6 ft., 210 lbs.) oilman whose father brought in the first well in Oklahoma's Key West Field, Glasco has been tramping through Washington offices for years asking for permission to build the line. Last March he took his problem to Arizona's Senator Ernest W. McFarland, who persuaded the Petroleum Administration for Defense to okay the line. To benefit Arizona, Glasco agreed to tap his line with a \$17 million refinery in Florence, Ariz., capable of processing 15,000 bbls. of crude a day. Glasco hopes to slash petroleum costs in Arizona drastically; they are now among the highest in the U.S., since every drop must be brought in by truck or railroad car.

In Dallas, Glasco reported that he already had commitments to ship 40,000 bbls. a day the minute the line is finished, figured that he needed only about 15,000 more a day to break even.

THE ECONOMY

Trustbusting, New Style

"If the concentration of power by business was bad for our country—and it was—then the concentration of power by Government is equally bad. And it is." With that observation off his chest, ex-Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson last week advanced a revolutionary method of stopping the "creeping paralysis of socialism" in the U.S.

"We have to launch a second era of trustbusting," said Wilson, "and we need a bigger stick than even Teddy Roosevelt could swing." Electric Charlie's electrifying idea: sell the Government-owned power and water projects to the people. "The potential buyers are all around us," said Charlie Wilson. "They are the people who own Government bonds . . . Bonds could be exchanged for shares of stock in the new companies to spring from the presently Government-owned plants."

One result of the plan would be to cut the national debt by \$27 billion, or 10%, and "instead of tax-free power and water projects, the new companies would pay taxes approximately a billion yearly . . . The new shareholders would get a better return from their stock than they are getting from their bonds today. But most important of all . . . millions would . . . acquire a personal interest in business.

They would be buying economic understanding in the only good way, as voluntary participants . . . If that happens, the second era of trustbusting will be automatic. The people will break up with violence the most insidious monopoly of all, the out & out economic dictatorship of a few politically powerful men . . ."

Wilson wryly noted that he had had "some little experience with this kind of dictatorship" in the steel wage fight. Without naming the Steelworkers' Boss Phil Murray, he said: "I was overruled by a single man who . . . exercises more



Harris & Ewing

CHARLES WILSON
He wants a bigger stick than T.R.'s.

control over this country than the President, the Congress we elected, and the officers appointed under the Government." Harry Truman, said Wilson, had agreed to a "just" solution to the steel strike. "But the solution did not happen to give all that was wanted to one single man, this man who is able to ride roughshod over the President and the people. And he did just that. I could no longer tolerate an atmosphere that permitted so brazenly selfish an act . . . and I resigned."

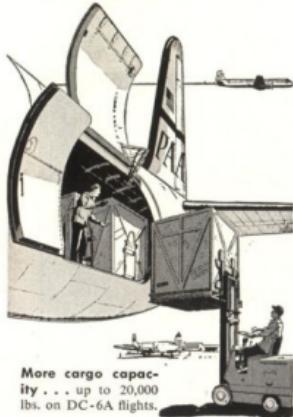
TRANSPORTATION

From Coast to Coast

Continental Trailways, one of the biggest U.S. bus lines, also has a big weakness: its routes are chiefly between Denver and Chicago and the Gulf. It has only one route to the West Coast (to Los Angeles), and none at all to the East. To get its passengers there, it has to turn them over to competitors.

Last week Continental's President Maurice E. (for Edwin) Moore announced a plan to bolster his bus line at both ends and in the middle. Through a stock swap

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deal, he would take over the 14,000-mile American Busines, which has routes from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, and from Chicago and St. Louis to New York. The deal, still to be approved by the I.C.C. and American stockholders, would bring Continental's wholly owned bus system up to 46,974 route miles, close to Greyhound, the world's biggest.⁸

By similar deals, Moore has built Continental to its present size in only nine years. After graduating from high school in Jackson, Tenn., he took a job as ticket agent for a midwestern bus line, soon worked his way up to traffic manager. In 1943, after a stint with another bus line, Moore organized Lone Star Coaches, and with a borrowed \$2,500,000 bought out Bowen Motor Coaches of Fort Worth, second largest independent in the South. With Lone Star serving most of the Army camps in Texas, business boomed during the war; Moore expanded into Colorado and New Mexico.

Four years ago, Moore, now 41, entered the first big deal to put him all over the map: he merged with a Southwest bus line owned by Texas Tycoon Clint Murchison (TIME, July 21, 1947) and with another line, owned by the Santa Fe Railroad, which had routes in a dozen Midwest and Western states. (Murchison still owns 26% of Continental; the Santa Fe and Moore's original group own the rest.)

While gobbling up other lines through stock swaps and outright purchases, Moore spent approximately \$6.5 million on new equipment, built his bus fleet to 1,013 and his work force to 3,223. At nine major terminals, he installed restaurants to serve meals at cost. To make bus travel easier, he pioneered through bus service over long distances; a Continental passenger can travel from Dallas to Los Angeles, for example, without changing. Last year, on a gross of \$30 million, Continental netted \$1,500,000.

If & when the deal with American goes through, says Moore, the through-service idea can be expanded, and by eliminating duplications the two companies should save \$700,000 in operating costs every year. Says Moore: "We'll feed business to American, and they'll feed business to us. It's a natural."

PHILANTHROPY So the Blind May See

In 1948, Henry Staffel, 52, Chicago meat packer and owner of the Perk Dog Food Co., teamed up with a new business partner: Bishop Bernard Sheil, Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Chicago and founder of the Pilot Guide Dog Foundation, which supplies free dogs to the blind. Their agreement was no ordinary business deal. Staffel, who had long wanted to do something for the blind, agreed to turn over to the foundation "forever" the profits on every can (about a penny) of Perk Dog Food for which a label was mailed in

* Greyhound is far bigger in total route miles, with 97,044, and its wholly owned and operated routes total 50,945 miles.



Martha Holmes

MAURICE MOORE

For the bus line, a bolster.

to Bishop Sheil. "I had no idea at the time," says Staffel, "how many people read the offers on labels."

Last week the 125 millionth Perk label came into the foundation's Chicago office. And out from Staffel went another check, bringing the total of profit payments since 1948 up to \$125,000.

Today, Perk's profits provide P.G.D.F. with 90% of its operating costs, pay for the guide dogs and their training (i.e., instructor fee, room & board) for blind persons who could not otherwise have afforded them.

Even though Staffel's agreement has cut heavily into profits on Perk, which now accounts for one-third of his business, he has plenty of other profitmaking products



Arthur Trosky

HENRY STAFFEL
For the bishop, pennies.

(he owns the Ready Foods Canning Corp. and the Roger Staffel Meat Co.) to keep him going. Born in Chicago, Staffel started working when he was 16, was managing a meat-packing plant by the time he was 21. In 1934 he started Ready Foods, followed with the Perk, since the war has opened a provision business, two slaughtering houses, one canning plant and bought a boneless-roasted-turkey business. Says Staffel: "It may sound corny but we've had a lot of good luck since we started this thing." He plugs the Perk agreement in his sales-promotion campaign on his can labels. In four years Perk's sales have jumped 16% v. a 75%-or-less rise which Staffel figures they would have had without the agreement. He now gives so much more than the 5% charity donations allowed corporations as tax-free deductions by the Internal Revenue Department that a special tax ruling allows the entire donation to be written off.

Recently Staffel extended the penny contribution offer to include labels from some of his other products, but what he would really like to see is the spread of the idea to industry in general. Says he: "Business today has come to be pictured as a ruthless thing. A project like this shows people that it is not ruthless, and that they themselves can take part with business in helping a worthy cause."

AUTOS

Hudson's New Car

In Detroit, Hudson Motor Car Co. last week gave its dealers their first look at a new low-priced car to compete with Ford, Chevrolet, Studebaker and Plymouth. So far unnamed and unpriced, the car is 60 in. high, weighs 2,800 lbs., midway between a Ford and a Henry J, has a new 100 h.p. engine which will get about 20 miles per gal. A one-piece, curved windshield and a large rear window give it more glass area than most low-priced cars. Hudson hopes to get a four-door model into production by Thanksgiving, will add a two-door version later. Estimated production: 200,000 of the new cars next year, in addition to Hudson's standard line (current annual output: 125,000).

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Robot Elevators. In Evanston, Ill.'s Washington National Insurance Co. building, Otis Elevator installed an electronically controlled elevator system which, it says, makes self-service pushbutton cars practical in busy office buildings for the first time. Only 2½% more expensive to install than regular operator-run cars, the new system is controlled by an electrical brain which regulates the elevators in busy morning hours to make a maximum of up trips and, at quitting time, to concentrate on down rides. Riders press a button to start the elevator and select their own floors. Other features: a weighing device which tells the brain when the elevator is full, sends it up ahead of schedule; doors which close with a slow but

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Subscription Price 100%

During and after the expiration of the subscription period, the several underwriters may offer Debentures at prices which will not be below the Subscription Price set forth above (less, in the case of sales to dealers, the concession allowed to dealers) and not more than the greater of the following amounts (set forth in the Prospectus): the highest price at which the Debentures are being offered in the new issue, the original principal amount of the Debenture or current offering price of the Debentures on the New York Stock Exchange, plus in either case accrued interest and an amount equal to any dealer's concession.

** Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from only such of the underwriters as may legally offer these Debentures in compliance with the securities laws of the respective States.*

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More than 35 American cities have cast iron mains in service that were installed over 100 years ago. A survey sponsored by three waterworks associations shows that 96% of all six-inch and larger cast iron pipe ever laid in 25 representative cities, is still in service.

Fortunately for taxpayers, over 95% of the pipe in America's water distribution systems is long-lived cast iron pipe—the taxpayers' friend. Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Thos. F. Wolfe, Managing Director, 122 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3.

This cast iron water main installed in Richmond, Virginia, 120 years ago, is still in service. Over 35 other cities have century-old cast iron mains in service.

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persistent nudge if anyone is standing in the way.

Plastic Dies. In Detroit, Chrysler Corp. began experimental use of plastic instead of steel dies to make truck panels. The plastic dies, roughly 75% cheaper than steel, can be used on an ordinary 1,000-ton press, weigh only one-fourth as much as steel dies, can be made in three or four weeks compared to 14 to 16 weeks for comparable steel ones.

Sinkproof Swim Suits. In Manchester, England, the I.M. Dry Raincoat Co. started making bathing suits, vests, belts, undershorts and Churchillian "siren suits" (one-piece coveralls) which it claims will support the wearer for more than 72 hours in water. The clothes are padded with inflated material enclosed in "dryvent," a close-woven, waterproof cotton which adds little to the bulk or weight of the clothes. The suits have been successfully tested on polio victims who must spend a great deal of time in the water. Price: about \$1 more than ordinary suits.

Two-Way Talker. General Electric began sales of a new mobile radio-telephone for two-way talk between a supervisor's office and factory vehicles such as lift trucks. G.E. says that vehicles equipped with the new radio-telephone have proved 20% more efficient in big factories and warehouses. Cost for central transmitting point and one mobile unit: \$1,000; additional units \$450 each.

Kiddies' Rocket. In Hamburg, Germany, Exporter Günther Lukas was planning to supply the U.S. Christmas market with an up-to-date but frightening toy: a foot-long, six-ounce rocket, similar to the German wartime V-2, that zooms off a three-foot-long launching rack at almost 90 m.p.h., shoots up 300 feet. At the top of its climb, a small parachute breaks out from the nose and lets down the rocket slowly. It can then be refilled with a charge similar to those in firework skyrocket rockets and used again. Price in Germany, about \$5.

LIQUOR

The Schenley Reserves

As boss and chief stockholder of Schenley Industries, Inc., Lewis S. Rosenstiel built a \$438 million empire and a reputation in the liquor trade as a confident hustler. During Prohibition, while distillers were folding up, Rosenstiel, then a whisky broker, bet his money on Repeal; he bought up all the whisky he could lay his hands on. Result: the year after Repeal, his new Schenley company had sales of \$40 million.

During World War II, when grain spirits were short, Rosenstiel confidently started using potato spirits in Three Feathers, one of his most popular blends. Result: Three Feathers was a top-selling U.S. whisky all through the wartime shortage—largely because it was the most available. Rosenstiel put on his greatest show of confidence by expanding. During and after the war, he bought the Blatz Brewing Co., put Schenley into wines and vermouth (Cresta Blanca, Roma and

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La Bohème), rum (Carioca), cordials (DuBouchett), brandies (Coronet, J. Babet and Jean Robert), gins (Silver Wedding, Schenley, Gibson, etc.), and even set up a chemical division to make penicillin and other antibiotics.

Cause for Concern. Recently, Hustler Rosenstiel has tripped a few times. When other brands came back on the market in volume, Three Feathers sales slumped about 90%; last year the brand did not even place in the top 25. When grape prices skidded five years ago, Rosenstiel dropped close to \$14 million by buying at the wrong time. And when penicillin prices cracked recently, he took another beating. Rosenstiel miscalculated on another score: figuring that the public would turn back to straight whiskies after the war, he plugged his straights (L. W. Harper, Ancient Age, Old Charter) more than



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ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA — "We're saving money on the 5 new Frigidaire Water Coolers we installed—but the real reason for putting them in is that they run much more quietly than our old ones," says I. M. Walder, manager of the Commercial Building in Alexandria. "The Frigidaire Coolers use less current, have required no maintenance, and perform dependably. Our Frigidaire Dealer, Jimmie Walker Home Appliances, Pineville, La., is always ready to render top-notch service."



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United Press
DISTILLER ROSENSTIEL
Time for a pick-me-up.

did other distillers. But the public preferred blends. Straights now account for only 30% of the whisky sold today, v. 60% prewar. Rosenstiel also spread his advertising funds over so many products that his top blends (Schenley Reserve, Melrose Rare) were not plugged as hard as competing whiskies.

The results of all this started to show last year. While competitors (Seagrams, National Distillers) were setting records, Schenley's sales were at the lowest level (\$450 million) since 1944. And this year, though all distillers are in a slump, Schenley is in a much deeper one. Recently its sales have been off 55% v. a drop of only 28% to 36% for Seagrams, Hiram Walker and National Distillers. Schenley's troubles and its vast expansion have caused the company to borrow \$150 million, although its assets are greater than any other U.S. liquor company.

New Platoon. Last week it looked as if even Lew Rosenstiel thought it time for a pick-me-up. At 61, he stepped out as

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president of Schenley (but stayed as chairman), and elevated a whole platoon of young Schenley reserves. Into the presidency went Ralph Taft Heymsfeld, 44, a Columbia-trained lawyer who joined the company 18 years ago and has specialized, as secretary and counsel, in fighting for fair trade and against high liquor taxes. Up to executive vice president stepped Treasurer Sidney Becker, 42, who started with Schenley during Prohibition.*

Schenley's new top team, pointing to the company's net of \$22 million last year, insists that Rosenthal will still be the boss, and that no big changes will be made. But Schenley now seems to have a somewhat healthier respect for the lowly blend, and may push its blends harder in the future. Says President Heymsfeld: "You can't sell a man a Cadillac when all he can afford is a Chevrolet."

ARMAMENT

From Rubber to Atoms

During World War II, Akron's Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. got plenty of experience operating Government-owned plants. Among them: three synthetic rubber plants, two of which it still runs, and a big aircraft factory which turned out 4,000 Navy Corsair fighters. Last week Goodyear got its biggest Government job: running the Atomic Energy Commission's \$1.2 billion uranium-235 plant in Pike County, Ohio (TIME, Aug. 25). Though Goodyear had no experience with atomic energy, AEC figured that it did know a lot about the continuous-flow operations used in atomic energy plants, could learn the rest. When the huge, gaseous diffusion plant is completed about four years from now, Goodyear will employ only 4,000 to keep it running, will be paid a cost-plus fixed fee for the job. Meanwhile, Union Carbide & Carbon, which runs AEC's Oak Ridge and Paducah uranium plants, will teach Goodyear the ropes.

WAGES & SALARIES

One-Way Street?

Since General Motors became the first major company to tie wages to the cost of living four years ago, its contract with the C.I.O.'s United Auto Workers has been virtually a one-way street. The net result to date has been a temporary cost-of-living wage boost of 26¢ an hour. Last week, to nobody's great surprise, the auto workers moved to keep things that way, guard against big wage cuts if the cost of living should fall. The union asked G.M. to include 21¢ of the boost in the permanent basic wage rate. Other requests: hike the annual improvement factor from 4¢ to 5¢ an hour, raise pensions from the present level of \$125 a month. Since G.M. is not required to reopen its contract until 1955, the company was in no hurry to give an answer.

* Other changes: Carl Kiefer, 71, moved up from executive vice president to assistant chairman; Henry Gayley, 51, became treasurer; Earl Gassenheimer, 41, comptroller; Richard Gilbert, 50, vice president.

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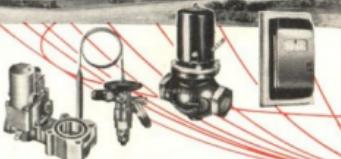
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MILESTONES

Married. Beatriz Alemán Velasco, 18, only daughter of Mexico's President Miguel Alemán; and Carlos Giron Peltier, 28, Mexico City attorney; in Mexico City.

Married. Senator Charles William Tobe, 72, New Hampshire Republican; and Mrs. Lillian Crompton, sixtyish, a long-time friend and neighbor; he for the third time (he was twice a widower), she for the second; in Wilton, N.H.

Marriage Revealed. Marshal Josip Broz Tito, 60, Premier of Yugoslavia; and Jovanka Budisavljević, 28, former partisan fighter, now a major in the Yugoslav army; he for the third time, she for the first; in Belgrade (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Died. William ("Bronco Bill") Schindler, 43, auto racer and first (1940) president of the American Racing Drivers' Club; in a racing crash; in Allentown, Pa. Despite losing a leg in a 1936 speedway accident, Schindler continued racing, appeared at Indianapolis three times, twice (1948-49) won the national midget racing championship.

Died. Joseph Hudson Short Jr., 48, President Truman's press secretary; of a heart attack; at his home in Alexandria, Va. Short began his newspapering on the Jackson (Miss.) *News*, for almost two decades worked in the Washington bureau of the Associated Press and the Baltimore *Sun*, in 1950 succeeded Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, who had died of a heart attack at his desk in the White House.

Died. H. T. (Harold Tucker) Webster, 67, cartoonist ("The Timid Soul," "Life's Darkest Moment," "The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime") of a heart attack; on a train near Bridgeport, Conn. Webster's most popular creation was flattery, myopic Caspar Milquetoast, but he was nearly as well-known for his cartooned jibes at bridge and canasta fiends, radio & TV (for which he received a Peabody Award in 1950), wives who never understand a joke, and for his knowing, sometimes poignant recollections of a turn-of-the-century childhood.

Died. Mme. Frances Alda, 69, longtime (1908-29) Metropolitan Opera soprano; of a cerebral hemorrhage; in Venice. With typical bluntness, red-haired Soprano Alda once described her marriage (1910-28) to Met Director Gatti-Casazza as "a sensible arrangement between a man and a woman who liked and respected each other . . ." Vacationing in Venice last week with her second husband, Manhattan Advertising Executive Ray Vir Den, she had a fatal stroke 36 hours before they were to hear Old Friend Toscanini conduct at La Scala.*

Escape!

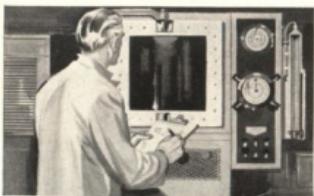
Ice—dread word to airmen—haunts the heights where jets prowl. Ice—that builds up in a split-second, choking off air to the engines where air is life! Yet, this death-grip has been broken, this barrier conquered by an ingenious device, the new Diaphlex Ice Detector.

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TIME, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

CINEMA

Gone Again

Readers and moviegoers who delightedly saw *Gone With the Wind* through (1,037 pages and 26 reels of three hours and 45 minutes) to its bittersweet end were warned this week to get ready for a third round—and maybe a fourth or fifth: *Wind* Producer David O. Selznick announced that he has bought the stage, radio and TV rights to the book. Package price: a \$3,500 down payment, plus generous royalty percentages. First up, said Selznick, will be a musical version called *Scarlett O'Hara*, which, in accordance with his contract with the estate of the late Author Margaret Mitchell, will be produced on Broadway within two years.

Too Tight Toulouse

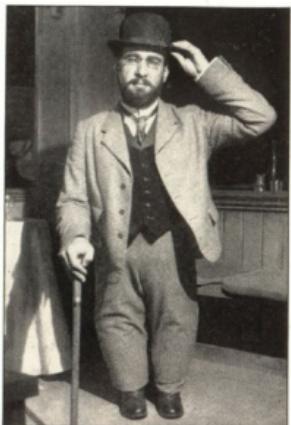
Filming the life story of French Painter Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901) posed a serious make-up problem for Director John Huston and Actor José Ferrer. Toulouse-Lautrec was a dwarf who stood 4 ft. 8 in., and Ferrer, who plays the part, is 5 ft. 11. The solution: Ferrer plays the part on his knees. Last week as the film, *Moulin Rouge*, neared completion in London, Ferrer showed photographers the "torture boots" that enable him to walk like a dwarf. Few movie stars since the days of Lon Chaney have submitted to such complicated and elaborately painful make-up.

Each boot is a leather "saddle" which supports Ferrer's thigh, knee and upper leg when his knees are bent. The boots themselves are supported by a canvas shoulder harness, which pulls the calves of both legs tightly against his thighs. Fitted to the bottom of the knees are fake shoes. Obviously, only camera angles which do not show Ferrer's real feet (*i.e.*, front and close-up views) can be used. Since the boots are tight and painful—pressure on his kneecaps cuts off blood circulation—Ferrer wears them for only 20 minutes at a time, keeps a doctor standing by just in case.

The New Pictures

Somebody Loves Me (Paramount) is a humdrum musical that strings 20 songs including *Way Down Yonder in New Orleans*, *On San Francisco Bay* and *Wang Wang Blues*, on a story line "suggested" by the show-business careers of Husband & Wife Team Benny Fields and Blossom Seeley. According to the picture, popular Songstress Blossom (Betty Hutton) marries unknown Vaudevillian Benny (Ralph Meeker). But Benny resents being "Mr. Blossom Seeley," and insists on making good on his own before he does a duet with Blossom. With his wife's help, he finally makes the grade in the big time, and they exit triumphantly together singing the title tune.

Still active Benny Fields and his now-retired wife, who served as technical advisers on *Somebody Loves Me*, contend that the picture is "99% true." As written



United Press

FORESHORTENED FERRER

On his knees.

and played on the screen, their story comes out as the sort of life they might have led if Technicolor cameras had been looking on.

The Happy Time (Stanley Kramer; Columbia) is the time of growing up for twelve-year-old Bibi Bonnard (Bobby Driscoll) in the Ottawa of the '20s. The picturesque Bonnard family, headed by a kind, understanding papa (Charles Boyer) and strait-laced *maman* (Marsha Hunt), includes lovable, lecherous old *grand-père* (Marcel Dalio), who chases after widows, Uncle Louis (Kurt Kasznar), who drinks



BETTY HUTTON
99% true.

TIME, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952

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THE BONNARD FAMILY®
Papa explained the facts of life.

vast quantities of white wine from a water cooler, and Uncle Desmonde (Louis Jourdan), a traveling salesman who collects ladies' garters.

When shapely Mignonette (Linda Christian) comes to work for the Bonnards as a maid, Bibi feels the first stirrings of sex. He steals a kiss from Mignonette while she is asleep. He is also falsely accused of drawing a suggestive picture at school. But all ends happily, with Mignonette and Uncle Desmonde in love, *grand-père* getting out of his sickbed to continue his adventures, and Bibi putting on his first pair of long pants and kissing the little girl next door.

Adapted from Robert Fontaine's artfully artful 1945 novel and the 1950 hit play of the same name, *The Happy Time* comes to the screen as a sort of Andy Hardy family of Canada. It substitutes slick film-making for the real wonder, strangeness and nostalgia of childhood, and a rather heavy-handed coyness for the lightheartedness of the original. The most genuinely human touch in the picture is provided by Charles Boyer's warm performance as papa, and his impassioned delivery of a lecture about the facts of life & love to wide-eyed Bibi.

Big Jim McLain (Wayne-Fellows; Warner) starts off with a documentary sequence of the House Un-American Activities Committee in session in Washington, D.C. From there, the picture goes on to some wildly fanciful movie melodrama. Big Jim McLain (John Wayne) and his partner (James Arness) are committee investigators assigned to dig up evidence about a Communist spy ring in Hawaii. Investigator Arness, who wants to destroy the ring by beating up the Reds every time he sights one, gets killed. Wayne, who takes on eight Communists singlehanded in a free-for-all, has to be rescued by the island police.

Between bouts, Wayne whiles away the time with blonde Nancy Olson and blonde Veda Ann Borg. *Big Jim McLain* has some pleasingly authentic Hawaiian background, but the action in the foreground is implausible and fumblingly filmed. Leathery John Wayne lopes through all the mayhem with the expression of a sad and friendly hound.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Crimson Pirate. Buccaneer Burt Lancaster and cutthroat crew roam the Mediterranean in a merry travesty on pirate movies (TIME, Sept. 15).

Ivanhoe. Sir Walter Scott's novel made into a rousing medieval horse opera; with Robert Taylor as Ivanhoe, Elizabeth Taylor as Rebecca, Joan Fontaine as Rowena (TIME, Aug. 4).

The Strange Ones. Striking adaptation of Jean Cocteau's *Les Enfants Terribles*; the story of an adolescent brother & sister living in a world of their own (TIME, July 21).

High Noon. A topnotch western, with Gary Cooper as an embattled cow-town marshal facing four desperadoes single-handed (TIME, July 14).

Where's Charley? Roy Bolger singing and dancing in a gay, Technicolor edition of *Charley's Aunt* (TIME, July 7).

Carrie. Polished movie version of Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, with Jennifer Jones and Laurence Olivier as star-crossed lovers (TIME, June 30).

The Story of Robin Hood. Robust version of the old legend, with Richard Todd fighting for king, country and fair Maid Marian (TIME, June 30).

Pot and Mike. A sprightly comedy in which Katharine Hepburn plays a lady athlete and Spencer Tracy a sports promoter (TIME, June 16).

* Kaszner, Boyer, Driscoll, Hunt, Jourdan,

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BOOKS

Came, Didn't Get It

Giant (447 pp.)—Edna Ferber—Doubleday (\$3.95).

For more than a quarter of a century Novelist Edna Ferber has specialized in just one kind of book—the bestseller. Whether she writes about the Midwest (*So Big*), the Northeast (*American Beauty*), or the Northwest (*Come and Get It*), the result is the same: a blend of regionalism and super-slick storytelling that guarantees the bookseller some of his happiest moments. In all fairness, she gives her faithful reader full money's worth as well. Consistent old pro that she is, Author Ferber has undoubtedly done it again at 65 with *Giant*, her eleventh novel and her first in seven years. Booksellers bought close to 100,000 copies in advance of publication.

Giant is about Texas and it has already had the commercial good luck to annoy a lot of Texans. Running as a serial in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, it began to make enemies with the very first installment. For the Texas seen in *Giant* is filled with rowdy, uncouth men & women whose vulgarity runs second only to the flash wealth that nurtures it.

Poor Leslie. Leslie Lynnton met Jordan Benedict when he dropped in at her gracious old Virginia home to buy a fine horse that Dr. Lynnton owned. Leslie was slim, well read, provocatively frank and altogether charming: an exceptional gal for even the Old Dominion. "Bick" Benedict owned one of the biggest ranches in Texas, couple three million acres or so. He was big, handsome, impetuous and all male. In no time at all he woosed and won Leslie, brought her back to the huge Reata ranch as his wife.

Texas fascinated Leslie: it also appalled her. Texas food nauseated her. The famed steaks were "enormous fried slabs, flat, grey, served with a thick flour gravy," and sometimes topped by a couple of fried eggs. The Texans seemed to her as bad as their food, loud braggarts who had stolen Texas from the Mexicans and now treated them like peons. The men were big and boorish, the women loud, overdressed nitwits. When Jett Rink, the fabulous oil millionaire, gave a party, Leslie saw "Stetson's worn with black dinner coats . . . women in Mainbocher evening gowns escorted by men in shirt sleeves and boots." In the huge Reata house the library was bookless, the music room "mute."

There's Hope. Leslie was loyal. She entertained her husband's dull friends, learned to take their new-rich gaucheries in stride, brought up two fine children. But she never stopped criticizing Texas, never let Texans drag her down to their level. At *Giant's* end, daughter Luz has rebelled against Texas' Juan-crowism, is sweet on a young fellow who is interested in scientific farming and doesn't give a hang about million-acre ranches. Son Jordan is married to a Mexican girl, aims to



EDNA FERBER
Commercial good luck.

become a doctor and work among the poor. In short, says Author Ferber, there's hope for Texas yet, once this generation's crop of oil, cotton and cattle millionaires have had their vulgar fling.

Contemporary Ulysses

THE CENTER OF THE STAGE (290 pp.)—Gerald Sykes—Farrar, Straus & Young (\$3).

Dr. David Holderness, M.D., was no Ulysses—he was just a more or less pre-occupied research man returning to the U.S. after a long stay abroad, and won-



NOVELIST SYKES
Controlling presence.

dering how to pick up the threads of his marriage. In a way, his son Pete reflected, the situation did resemble the old Greek story: "Enigmatic Mother, Absent Father, Disagreeable Suitors."

Carlotta, the Enigmatic Mother, was a frisky and fashionable actress living a life of frantic emptiness. And the Disagreeable Suitors were a passel of New York busybodies, creatures on the make. From this situation Novelist Sykes, an urbane critic of the U.S. urban way of life, has spun a quiet and thoughtful novel.

Carlotta, says one of her friends, is possessed by "the *Zeitgeist*." For her, everything runs by fad: in the '30s she marched in Union Square, now she cultivates her ego. Still beautiful in middle age, her mind as sleek as her skin, shrewd in business, burning with vanity, oozing prefabricated charm, she personifies the glossiest in Manhattan nightclub and summer-resort society. One weekend, in the summer of 1950, while the radio hums with reports of war in Korea, Carlotta throws a party in East Hampton for a speculator in money and models, a fellow-traveling movie director, an interior decorator with Lesbian appetites, and the decorator's religious husband and soul-sick daughter. Son Pete finds them all disagreeable, but can't quite say why.

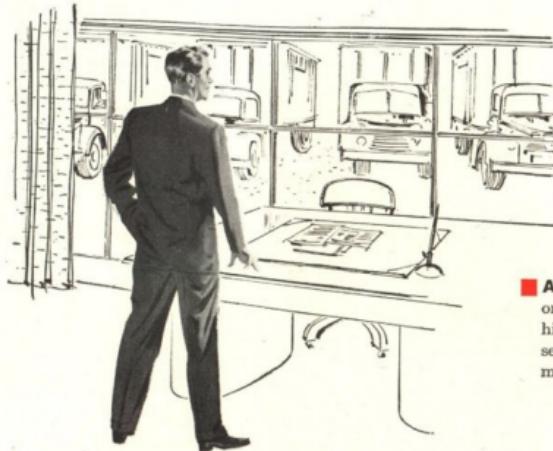
Suddenly, Dr. David Holderness makes his entry. At first Carlotta is charmed; her rediscovered husband appeals to her sense of the theatrical. But gradually he rouses the irritation he always did. Even in his silence, "he made her feel shabby," seeming implicitly to criticize her way of life. Each of Carlotta's guests uneasily senses David's moral strength, and each turns to him for help; but he can give none of them the ready-made solutions for which they yearn. David is trying to live his own life and to root himself in "a country-bred wisdom" as protection against the "artificial stimulation" of the city. To Carlotta, the aging star of bedroom farces, this seems a threat to her very existence, and she soon resents him violently.

The Center of the Stage ends indecisively, without the harsh clash that the opposition of Carlotta and David calls for. But while the book is written in too muted a pitch, it is clearly a serious effort to describe, and prescribe for, the Carlottas of this world. Novelist Sykes has an enviable gift for writing cultivated dialogue and intelligent reflection; his book, even in its limp spots, reveals the controlling presence of a grown-up mind.

God & Mammon

THE FOLKS AT HOME (275 pp.)—Margaret Halsey—Simon & Schuster (\$3).

Margaret Halsey was 28 when her best-selling assault on the British way of life, *With Malice Toward Some* (TIME, Aug. 28, 1938), swept her into realization of "the American Dream—the sudden, juicy, delicious, entrancing, exhilarating acquisition of money." "Between Sunday night and Monday morning" she became a well-to-do celebrity, all set to



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hurl herself into the "national pastime" of "having things nice." "I had people in to dinner, and I had a maid to cook the dinner . . . I got a divorce, which is standard. I went to a psychoanalyst—which is standard, too." In a few more years, said her friends, Margaret would be safe in Hollywood's bosom, having things nicer than ever.

The friends were wrong. Author Halsey was not (as she herself well knew) a professional writer. She was simply a talented amateur who had stumbled on pay dirt. While the lucky lucre trickled from her purse, her typewriter stood shrouded and mute. Melted soon were the impeccable make-up, the eye shadow and mascara of "gracious living." Today Author Halsey is happily remarried and the mother of a four-year-old daughter. She is, by her own description, a middle-class mamma who "wears cotton shirts and



Clifford E. Gray

MARGARET HALSEY
The lucky lucre trickled away.

blue jeans to everything but weddings, christenings and funerals." She turns a deaf ear to the clang of falling shekels. Being well-to-do has convinced her that The Dream is pure nightmare.

Her new book is a dissertation on this theme. It wears much of the smooth make-up that made *Malice* a bestseller, with the difference that it reveals underneath a very agitated face. It is 100% American in that it is written with a high ideal in the right hand and a wisecrack in the left—each serving as something of an apology for the other. It is inspired by deep emotions which often result in intellectual pratfalls.

The average American, Author Halsey believes, is a double man. Thanks to his nation's moral traditions, the American is still taught as a child "the Judeo-Christian ethic" of "yieldingness, generosity, sympathy, altruism, tenderness." Then the morally instructed child grows into a businessman to whom "aggression, com-

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THE WORLD OVER

petitiveness and skepticism" are represented as the only ways of "being on the ball" and "going places." During working hours, the businessman plays to the tilt the role of the "smooth operator." Evenings and weekends, he attempts to revert to the honest, kindly role of principled Christian and loving father.

The result, says Author Halsey, is spiritual and psychological confusion. Aggressiveness "cannot be eluded merely by putting on a hat and walking away." When the businessman leaves his office, he takes with him a sinister self that has no place to go. At worst, he becomes savage and cynical; at best, he swells the ranks of those who "smoke too much, eat too much, drink too much . . . marry too much, take too many sleeping pills and drive too fast."

Author Halsey's arguments are often narrow and sometimes absurd. She writes, in fact, as if the split between God and Mammon had not plagued man from the beginning. Nonetheless, her book is the work of an earnest armchair moralist with an honored American tradition behind her. If, as is very likely, *The Folks at Home* puts Author Halsey back into the moneymaking nightmare, it will be because she has laid a tremulous but honest finger on a national nerve.

The Lower Depths

HEMLOCK AND AFTER [248 pp.]—Angus Wilson—Viking [\$3].

Modern English novelists, like Japanese farmers, often cultivate small patches of ground for maximum yields. Angus Wilson, 39, does most of his digging in moldering sections of the British middle class. In *The Wrong Set*, a batch of 13 craftsmanlike stories, he unearthed a nest of hypocrites, perverts and bores. In his first novel, *Hemlock and After*, he lifts a rock from more human vermin.

Wilson picks up his novelist hero, Bernard Sands, at a moment of pride and triumph preceding a fall. Sands, a Grand Old Man of Letters at 57, has just wrangled government support for a young writers' colony at Vardon Hall, a country estate. This simple fact wins him many enemies. The local gentry are snobby about Vardon Hall's comedown and sniffy about the artist types soon to take it over. The leader of the opposition is a huge "obscene parrot" of a woman named Ma Curry, who wanted to turn Vardon Hall into a hotel. As a kind of madam for a clientele whose tastes are right out of Kraft-Ebing, Ma Curry has a bit of dirt on the distinguished Bernard Sands and is waiting to smear him at the right moment.

Anarchic Humanism. Bernard Sands, it turns out, is a homosexual and almost proud of it. Though his deviation has come as a late discovery, it suits his Gide-like view of himself as an "anarchic humanist." Living by the code that "happiness should be respected in any guise," he has little use for conventional notions of good & evil. Yet compared with the moral termites around him, he seems a fair sort.

Not actively evil, but merely weak, his

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wife has retreated into a cocoon of neuroses. His brother-in-law is a shiftless drunk who pretends he can write, and his journalist daughter is a loveless prig. Sands's first homosexual buddy, a stage designer, has left him for a theatrical producer. His second, a young bookshop manager, is in the clutch of a possessive mother. Bernard Sands feels superior to the shoddy lot until he sees a fellow homosexual dragged away by the police—and suddenly feels ready to side with the law and "join the hounds in the kill."

This fresh insight into his own character shakes him. At the dedication of Vardon Hall he delivers a fumbling speech: "So much that has been written would have been better left unprinted." A coterie of his friends then stage a romp that confirms the worst suspicions of the natives. Ma Curry prepares to expose Sands, but before she can make a move, Sands threatens her with counter-exposures, and then dies of a heart attack.

Cardinal Sin. With Sands gone, the life goes out of *Hemlock and After*. Author Wilson adds an epilogue in which a strangely recovered Mrs. Sands splices up the novel's loose ends and packs Ma Curry and her crew off to jail.

Author Wilson seems to see his novel as a modern morality play. In its terms, vulgarity is evil, good taste is grace, "to let life bore you" is the cardinal sin, and no one is ever saved from anything. His crisp prose style and his deft aim with the acid of satire keep his novel from being pointlessly sordid. But as the parade of homosexual flirts, pimps and spivs crosses its pages, it becomes uncertain whether Author Wilson is exploring the lower depths of England or of Hell.

RECENT & READABLE

The Man on a Donkey, by H. F. M. Prescott. Vivid fictional chronicle of the 16th century Yorkshire rising against Henry VIII (TIME, Sept. 22).

The Old Man and the Sea. A masterfully written story about a Cuban fisherman, which may be just what Ernest Hemingway thinks it is: the best work he has ever done (TIME, Sept. 8).

Sam Clemens of Hannibal, by Dixon Wecter. The late editor of the unpublished Mark Twain Papers shows how much Clemens' youth contributed to the golden dream of boyhood in *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* (TIME, Sept. 1).

The Canterbury Tales. A versification by Nevill Coghill, preserving much of the lusty, 14th century tone of the original Chaucer in a rendering as witty and up-to-date as the conversation of a 20th century Oxford don (TIME, Aug. 11).

Motador, by Barnaby Conrad. Latest addition to the small shelf of good books about bullfighting (TIME, June 30).

Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl. How eight Jews escaped the Gestapo for two years by hiding in an Amsterdam office building, recorded in the memorable journal of a teen-ager (TIME, June 16).

Witness. The testament of Whittaker Chambers (TIME, May 26).



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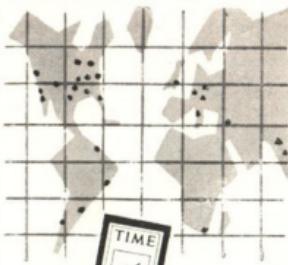
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MISCELLANY

Double Dealing. In Manhattan, Kans., Mary Lou Deal and Mary Lou Deal, freshmen coeds at Kansas State College, took pity on the mailman, decided to room together.

For Example. In Sioux Falls, S.Dak., charged with disturbing the peace, Robert Rehfeld was fined \$10 when he told the court that he only drank three beers and was "sober as a judge."

The Alien Corn. In Glasgow, Scotland, the prosecutor winced and told the judge what Joseph McNelis had been selling as "pure Scotch": one part Highland dew, three parts Danish whisky, and a little brandy.

Friend in Need. In North Hollywood, Calif., when police recovered Harry A. Draper's stolen car, they found a note on the dashboard: "Sorry to have inconvenienced you; my wife needed immediate medical attention."

Detached View. In Los Angeles, after six months of wedlock, Mrs. Alzada Marrieg sued for divorce.

Object Lesson. In Las Vegas, N.Mex., a tow car pulled in a wrecked convertible with a "Be Careful" highway marker wedged tight between the hood and the engine.

Bare Facts. In San Diego, the sheriff's arrest sheet on Ruby Idona Trammell read: face, flushed; gait, staggering; speech, garbled; breath, smelled of wine; eyes, bloodshot; coordination, poor; clothing, none.

The Feminine Mind. In Akron, Ohio, when police halted a woman driver because her car had no tail light, she protested, "Here it is," and pulled one from the glove compartment.

The Children's Hour. In Lexington, Ky., while entertaining his children, Faulconer Glass tried to stand on his head, was taken to the hospital with a broken neck.

Speedup. In Phoenix, Ariz., after Jesse F. Roberts, 81, and Katherine Kosti, 89, failed to elope because she couldn't push his wheelchair fast enough to escape officials of their rest home, they tried again with the help of a friend and automobile, made it.

Off Season. In Berchtesgaden, Germany, Georg Kuesswetter was caught setting fire to Alpine skiing huts, told the court: "I wanted to scare away all those stupid tourists."

Family Connections. In Zanesville, Ohio, after four years on a beat Patrolman Dick Tracy was promoted to the detective bureau.

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